



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE  
Bethesda, Maryland



## WOMAN'S RELIEF.

The Most Astonishing Tonic for Women

known to Medical Science.

# Home Treatment

—OF—

FEMALE DISEASES.

---

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

REV. R. L. McELREE.

---

Assisted by Physicians and Specialists Experienced  
in the Treatment of Diseases Peculiar  
to the Female Sex.

---

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

*Entered in the Office of the Librarian of Congress,  
at Washington, by Z. C. Patten,  
in the Year 1894.*



NLM



REV. R. L. McELREE.

## PREFACE.

---

**I**T may be said, with truth, that there is nothing of which men and women are more ignorant than they are of their own selves. They know comparatively nothing of the nature and functions of the vital organs of their own bodies, and consequently are poorly prepared to take the proper care of themselves, not only in disease but in health. It is important that the mothers of the land should be instructed in these particulars, that they who are the guardians of human life from the cradle to manhood, and even to the grave, who are the moulders of human health, and who can do much for the prevention of human suffering, and for the promotion of human happiness, may be able to meet the emergencies that occur in their lives.

To impart, in a precise, practical way, such knowledge as it is incumbent that every mother and daughter should know, is the mission of this little volume. And if it is the means of bringing ease and happiness to some poor suffering woman, its author will feel that its mission has been fulfilled.

# The Home Treatment.

---

## WHAT IT COSTS.

---

For the information of those who wish to try the "Wine of Cardui Treatment," we give the following information regarding its cost, and how to get it.

### A TRIAL ORDER.

McElree's Wine of Cardui is put up in bottles that hold about eleven ounces, and for that reason it cannot be sent by mail.

Thedford's Black-Draught Powders is put up in packages and can be sent by mail.

To try the treatment it is only necessary to get the following, viz.:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| One bottle McElree's Wine of Cardui, .....  | \$ 1 00 |
| One package Thedford's Black-Draught, ..... | 25      |

### A FULL COURSE.

By use of the above trial order, the medicine will usually demonstrate its usefulness, and should there be indications of improvement, a full course should be adopted, for which the following will be required:

|   |         |        |
|---|---------|--------|
| Five bottles McElree's Wine of Cardui,        | } ..... | \$5 00 |
| One mammoth package Thedford's Black-Draught, |         |        |

These medicines can be purchased from any drug store or will be ordered if not in stock. Substitutes should never be accepted however, and if the dealer proposes to sell you a substitute for either of them, or declines to procure the genuine medicines, send your money to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee, who are the manufacturers, and a wealthy and reliable concern. They will forward fresh medicine to you, and will prepay the mail or express charges on it.

## CHAPTER I.

---

### Anatomy of the Womb and Its Appendages.

---

The uterus, or womb, because of its function and position, is the most important of the organs of generation in the female. It lodges and nourishes the product of conception, and effects its birth at the end of pregnancy. It occupies a central position in the pelvic cavity, in contact with the small bowels above, between the bladder in front and the rectum behind, and is retained in position by the round and broad ligaments on each side, and by the upper end of the vagina below.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>The Shape and<br/>Size of the<br/>Womb.</b> | The shape of the womb in the virgin is like a flattened pear, the large portion of the pear corresponding to the body, and the small end to the neck of the womb. The virgin womb measures three inches in length, two inches across at its broadest portion, and one inch at the lower end, or neck, and its walls, which lie in contact, are about one-half inch in thickness. The interior of the womb, which is a much smaller cavity than its exterior indicates, is triangular in shape, with the apex downwards, forming the neck of the womb, while the angles at the base are prolonged into the Fallopian tubes. The neck of the womb projects into the vagina and terminates in a transverse aperture, the os uteri, or mouth of the uterus. |
|--|---|

The womb in its normal position is slightly tilted forward, so that its axis forms an angle with that of the vagina. This position varies much with the degree of distention of the bladder and rectum, and with the degree of tension of the bands and ligaments that hold it in position.

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Its<br/>Structure.</b> | The substance of the walls of the uterus consists of muscular tissue abundantly supplied with nerves, and large tortuous blood vessels. On the outside it is covered in its upper fourth by the peritoneum, which is an exceedingly |
|---------------------------|---|



delicate membrane, enveloping all of the abdominal viscera. Internally it is lined with what is called mucous membrane, which lies in folds, or rugae, and contains numerous secreting glands.

**The Broad  
Ligaments.**

The broad ligaments, which are folds of the peritoneum passing from the sides of the womb to the walls of the abdomen, contain within their folds the Fallopian tubes, the round ligaments and the ovaries.

**The Fallopian  
Tubes.**

The Fallopian tubes (named after Fallopius, who first gave a good description of them) are about four inches in lengths, and extend from the upper angles of the uterus, where they communicate with its cavity, to the vicinity of the ovaries. This extremity, which is free and floating, is surrounded by fringes of irregular length, one of which is longer than the others, and is attached to the ovary. The walls are composed of muscular tissue, and the canal, which is only large enough to admit a small bristle, is lined with a delicate membrane laid in folds, or rugae.

The Fallopian tubes play a most important part in the female economy. During the act of fecundation, with their fimbriated extremity they grasp from the congested ovary its ovum, and conduct it to the fecundating principle of the male, and thence into the womb, where it remains through all the stages of gestation.

**The  
Ovaries.**

The ovaries, two in number, are found in the folds of the broad ligaments, one on each side of the uterus, to which they are attached by a small cord or band. They are about the size and shape of a large almond; they are contained in a fibrous covering and consist of muscular tissue, with numerous nerves and blood vessels, and having imbedded in their meshes, in various stages of development, an infinite number of little bodies called Graafian vesicles. These little bodies are about the size of a pea, and contain the ova, the fructifying principle of the female.

**The  
Vagina.**

The vagina is the membranous canal which connects the womb with the external generative organs, and is sometimes called the birth canal. It embraces the neck of the womb, and is in contact with the base of the bladder in front and the rectum behind. Its walls are composed of muscular tissue lined with mucous membrane, and its external orifice is partially closed in the virgin by a fold of membrane, known as the hymen.



## CHAPTER II.

### The Phenomenon of Menstruation.

As a girl reaches the age of puberty, the Graafian vesicles in the ovary begin to mature and to approach the surface, where, one at a time, they burst and discharge their contents. This event marks the time of a menstrual discharge.

**The Menses.** The menses is a physiological discharge of blood from the womb, occurring at regular intervals during the child-bearing period of woman excepting during pregnancy and nursing. It occurs once in about four weeks, and lasts from one to five days. The discharge amounts to from four to eight ounces, is of a dark red color, has a peculiar odor—like marigolds—and consists of blood, in which there is mixed mucous and particles of the lining membrane of the womb.

**The Menstrual Age.** The time of the appearance of the menses is influenced by climate, by surroundings, by social position, by race and by schools. In females residing in hot climates, the menstrual flow appears earlier than in those living in cold regions; it comes sooner to the city-bred girl than to one who has been reared in the country; to the rich who lead lives of ease and indolence, earlier than to the poor who are ill-fed and subject to hard work and privation; and in schools, where the males and females are brought in contact, the signs of puberty in the female will be sooner apparent. In this country, and in temperate latitudes, the menses appear about the age of fourteen or fifteen years, and continue until the age of forty-five or fifty years is reached. This latter age—"the change of life"—is considered a period of great danger in the life of a woman, and its approach is certainly marked with many disturbances of the system.

**Nature and Origin.** Of the nature and origin of the menstrual flow there have been many opinions, both plausible and ludicrous, and in former less enlightened times the nature

of the flow was greatly misrepresented. Some wrote of it as simple and unoffensive, while others, and among them the writer Pliny, attributed to it the most baneful influences, and gave to it a most evil and malignant nature. Pliny affirmed that "the approach of a menstruating woman would turn new wine sour, fruitful trees barren, and even transform a pleasant garden into a withered waste."

The origin of a menstrual discharge has been attributed in turn to the ovaries, to the Fallopian tubes, the vagina and the womb, but, beyond a doubt, the true source is the body of the cavity of the womb. That the ovaries are indispensable to the menstrual flow cannot be gainsaid, for where they are diseased, or atrophied from age, the regularity and quantity of the discharge is interfered with; and when absent or removed by an operation menstruation ceases altogether.

**First Appearance of Menses.** After a girl reaches the menstrual age, an ovule, or egg, ripens every month, exciting congestion in the ovary, which congestion is communicated by extension and sympathy to the Fallopian tubes and the womb. The lining membrane of the womb becomes congested and swollen, and breaking up, is shed, leaving the blood vessels beneath exposed and bleeding.

At the onset of the first menstruation, a marked change in the physical and moral life of a girl is manifested. The body becomes more rounded, the breasts enlarge, the hips broaden, the voice changes, and the child is transformed into another being, with the manners, dignity and intelligence of a woman.



FRONT VIEW OF FEMALE ORGANS

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| A—Neck of Womb.    | E—Fringed Extremities of Fallopian Tubes |
| B—Body of Womb.    | F—The Ovaries.                           |
| C—Fallopian Tubes. | G—Parovaria.                             |
|                    | H—Round Ligaments.                       |
|                    | I—The Vagina.                            |

## CHAPTER III.

---

### The Hygiene of Puberty.

---

The appearance of the menstrual flow effects an entire revolution in a girl's life, preparing her for love and to become a mother. A woman is a woman in consequence of her ovaries and their disease or removal is the taking away of that upon which the sex is founded.

**Physical Development.** Since the girl enters upon a new world at puberty, it is essential that her body and constitution be built up so as to be equal to the demands that are to be made upon her in maturity. Unfortunately the usages of society are not such as to respect this change in life, and the tendency is to hasten the development of girls both physically and mentally.

**Neglect and Ignorance.** Neglect and ignorance at this period is the foundation of much of the disease and unhappiness, of the crime and woe, of the sin and sorrow that flesh is heir to in this life. It is just at this critical age, when the character, temper, habits and health of a girl are forming, that she should be surrounded by kindness and love, and by the most tender care and watchfulness.

**Alarming Symptoms.** To some the approach of puberty bears no unpleasant symptoms, while others must endure much suffering and distress. The whole nervous system may become involved, associated with irritability and restlessness of manner, unaccountable fits of temper, peculiar sensations of choking and smothering, pallor of countenance, palpitation of heart, nervous, convulsive twitchings that suggest St. Vitus dance, and frequent fainting spells. There may be languor and weakness, depressed spirits and aching limbs, back and head, feverishness, nausea and vomiting and a capricious appetite.

**Necessary Knowledge.** Whether or not the advent of menstruation is attended with such symptoms, there is always some care and treatment necessary. Mothers should impress upon



daughters the importance of regularity; they should instruct them as to the nature and origin of the phenomenon, and warn them of the danger to their health that comes from any deviation in the time, duration, or quantity of the flow.

**Causes of Delay.** In well developed girls habits of indolence, dissipation, irregular hours for sleeping and eating, tight lacing, constipation of the bowels, emotional excitement of any kind, as anger, fright, or grief, may cause a delay of the first menses.

**Care and Treatment.** Provide for the girl rest and quiet, warm and ample clothing, plenty of outdoor exercise and wholesome, easily digested food. Enforce regular hours for eating and sleeping, at the same time keeping the bowels open with gentle aperients, and all the secretions of the body active. If the nervous symptoms continue, and the flow is delayed, seek the advice of your physician.

**Treatment During the Period.** Many women pay no attention to the menstrual period, but continue their labors and duties as they do between times. But more prudent women tend to seclude themselves and to guard themselves from all unnecessary exposure.

After the regular period is established, every woman should carefully protect and treat herself at the time of each menses. She should avoid all exposure to wet or cold weather, or any undue exertion or straining. A bath in cold water should not be taken, and sometimes a hot bath is irksome. All active medicines are contra indicated, unless state of health demands them. If the bowels are constipated, or there is straining at stool, a gentle laxative is all that is needed.

**Wine of Cardui Treatment.** When the age of puberty approaches, and there are symptoms of delay in the appearance of menstrual flow, in addition to regulating the diet, habits and exercise of the patient, as heretofore advised, give her a tablespoonful of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning, and continue it until the object is accomplished. At the same time, correct any irregularities of digestion or of the bowels with small doses of a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders.

This treatment will not hasten the appearance of the flow before

the natural time, but it will act as a tonic to the system, preparing it for the trying ordeal.

While advising no one to neglect to call a physician when alarming symptoms are present, this simple home treatment is recommended as being all that is necessary in ordinary cases. It may be continued for a year before or after the first appearance without detriment, and generally with great benefit to any girl.

The Wine of Cardui may be purchased at any drug store for \$1.00 a bottle, and Thedford's Black-Draught at 25 cents for a package of the powders.

[NOTE]—For Typical Cases of delayed menstrual flow, see Part II. of this book.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Disorders of Menstruation—Absent or Scanty Menstruation

Menstruation is liable to various derangements, and it may be regular or irregular, scanty or profuse, too frequent or too long, and painful. Any deviation in the period of its occurrence, in its quantity, or in its duration, is indicative of disease, and should be at once investigated and corrected.

An absence of the monthly flow, or a diminution in its quantity is called AMENORRHOEA. When this condition is due to pregnancy or change of life, it is a physiological occurrence, and not a sign of ill health.

#### Defective

#### Organs.

Absence of the flow may be due to local causes, such as some congenital defect in the organs of menstruation—

—as absence or non-development of the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, or uterus; or the discharge may be retained in the uterus by some obstruction or closure of the mouth of the womb or vagina, or by an imperforate hymen. Such a condition will manifest itself by the accumulation of the menstrual fluid above, the obstruction forming a fluctuating tumor, which may be mistaken for pregnancy, or for a malignant tumor of the ovaries; or else the fluid may regurgitate through the Fallopian tubes into the cavity of the abdomen, causing that most dreaded affection—peritonitis.

#### Causes of

#### Stoppage.

The menstrual flow may fail to appear from debility, or some grave constitutional derangement, as consumption, anaemia or chlorosis, and absence of the menses from these latter causes is of more frequent occurrence than from any other condition.

The flow may be suppressed suddenly, just before or during its occurrence, from diverse causes, the stoppage occurring either abruptly or slowly. It may be suddenly suppressed by the feet getting wet, or by a chill, or by fright, or by the reception of distressing and sudden news.



Any unusual exposure or excitement during or previous to the menstrual period, indigestion, or constipation of the bowels, may cause a delay or an entire suppression. The suppression may occur gradually, the amount at each period becoming smaller and smaller in quantity until it ceases altogether. Usually there is associated with the latter condition as its cause some interference in the general nutrition of the body, or the dull performance of the various functions which constitute life. It often happens that just at that period when the girl is changing into the woman, and when it is more than necessary that the body should be duly exercised, well nourished, exposed to fresh air, and recruited by sufficient rest—these conditions, so necessary to health and strength, are wanting. From sedentary habits and confining occupations, and long-continued anxiety of mind, from continued standing on the feet, irregular hours and poor lunches among the working girls, their health gradually fails, and after a time menstruation ceases.

**Hygienic Treatment.** The treatment must be such as to build up the constitution of the patient. The first important indication is *rest*, especially before and at the time when the menstrual period ought to occur, and especially is *rest* the treatment when the absence of flow is brought on by over-exertion and under-feeding. Moderate exercise, liberal diet and tonics of iron are all indicated. Hot water hip-baths, before retiring, and hot teas are sometimes found beneficial. Horseback riding and living in the open air, must be encouraged. In all cases the bowels must be carefully attended to, for which a slight aperient is necessary—combined with hot baths at the moment of the period, to open the pores of the body.

As an excitant to the generative organs nothing is better than Permanganate of Potash in one or two-grain doses, to be repeated every few hours for a day or two before the period.

**Wine of Cardui Treatment for Disorders of Menstruation.** The theory of the Wine of Cardui treatment of disorders of menstruation, is the building up of the general health of the patient by correct habits, and avoiding the causes that have produced the disease; then using the great remedy, McElree's Wine of Cardui, to correct the derangement. If the stoppage of the menses is caused by indigestion, constipation, weak lungs or other diseases, these diseases must be appropriately treated before a permanent cure can be expected. The Wine of Cardui acts as a regulator and tonic, but *does not force a result*.

Hence, there is no danger from its use where pregnancy is probably the cause. Its action will be beneficial in such cases. Where there is constipation of the bowels, indigestion, torpid action of the liver, indifferent appetite, pains in the head, neck, shoulders, back, hips or limbs, take a small dose of tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders after meals—sufficient to insure a free action from the bowels once every day. Take an all-over bath every day, rubbing every part of the body with a coarse towel for ten or fifteen minutes after the bath. If the body is rubbed before, as well as after the bath, there is less liability to take cold. During the menstrual week a bath in cold water should not be taken, but rubbing with a dry towel is recommended.

Three days before the menstrual period, take a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day, and continue this during the menstrual week. To assist in improving the general health, a dose of the wine should be taken every morning between the monthly periods, and the digestion and daily movements of the bowels should be regulated by the use of Thedford's Black-Draught tea, as the condition of the patient requires.

[NOTE.]—For Typical Cases of this disease, consult Part II. of this book.

## CHAPTER V.

### Painful Menstruation.

Women sometimes suffer, at the time of menstruation, intense pains in the back and womb, with a sense of fullness and tightness in the head, sick headache and a feeling of weakness, which disorder is called *Dysmenorrhœa*, or painful menstruation.

The process of menstruation consists really of two stages. First, an intense congestion of the ovaries, Fallopian tubes and womb, accompanying the discharge of the Graafian vesicle from the ovary; and second the escape of the blood from the womb through its neck and mouth into the vagina. Any abnormal or diseased condition of these organs that perform the function of menstruation, or the existence of any impediment to the escape of the fluid into the vagina, will cause the menstruation to become excessively painful, and when prolonged, will undermine the health and happiness of the patient.

Painful menstruation is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or result of some abnormal condition, and, according to its origin or cause, is classified into different varieties. It is sometimes due to impaired states of the blood and nervous systems, when it is called Systemic; it is Ovarian when the ovaries are at fault, and Uterine when the womb is the source of the trouble.

The impaired states of these organs may be of a nervous, congestive or mechanical nature. Some claim that all dysmenorrhœa is due to mechanical causes, that is, to some displacement or flexion of the womb or its appendages, or to some impediment to the discharge of the menstrual fluid. However often this may be the true cause, there are many cases of painful menstruation in which no such condition exists.

Ovarian dysmenorrhœa occurs in connection with congested or displaced ovaries, and is accompanied with nervous symptoms of a hysterical type, and sympathetic manifestations on the part of the breasts,



which may become enlarged and painful. The pain often exists between the periods of the menstrual discharge, becoming aggravated and agonizing at the time of a menses.

In nervous dysmenorrhœa the patient is usually subject to neuralgia, and is of a nervous temperament. It usually co-exists with some peculiar state of the nerves, with malaria, gout, or rheumatism. Luxurious and enervating habits, and the vicious practices of self-abuse which undermine the nervous system, all pre-dispose to this nervous form of painful menses.

The congestive type of dysmenorrhœa, which is of more frequent occurrence, results from the periodical congestion which takes place in the womb and ovaries, becoming too excessive, and thus producing pain in the nerves intervening between the distended blood vessels. It is many times caused by some displacement of the womb, by an excess of blood in the system, by careless exposure to cold, and by sudden mental excitement.

Its symptoms are like this: A young girl who has never suffered before any discomfort at her period, is suddenly seized with a severe pain in the region of the womb, accompanied by a cessation of the discharge. Her pulse is full and rapid, skin hot and dry, and her eyes red and swollen. There is severe pain in the head, with nervousness, restlessness and perhaps delirium.

There is a type of painful menstruation which is characterized by the discharge from the womb of a cast, consisting of the lining membrane of the womb in whole. It is accompanied by excruciating pains, like those of labor, lasting for several days, and ending only when the membrane is discharged.

Whatever be the nature or cause of the painful menstruation the suffering is intense, causing the patient to abandon ordinary duties of life. It is a uterine pain, which extends around until the patient is, as it were, girded by a pain. If not relieved from these monthly attacks, the patient becomes a confirmed invalid.

The  
Treatment. The treatment of dysmenorrhœa must be governed by the nature of the case, and the first thing to be determined is the cause. There are two indications in the treatment. First, to alleviate the pain during the attack; and second to employ in the intervals of menstruation such measures as will prevent its recurrence.

When the patient is of a neuralgic temperament, and a delicate state of the nervous system has been engendered by habits of luxury and indolence, she should be sent to the country, where an out-of-door life, horse-back exercise, early hours of retiring, and plain, wholesome food will exert a needed change. The bowels should be kept freely open by saline laxatives, and as a medicine a tonic preparation of iron and quinine should be prescribed. During the attack, rest in bed must be insisted upon, with cloths or bags of hot water applied to the lower end of the spine, and doses of Indian hemp, bromide of potassium, or opium, to allay the pain.

When the pain is caused by cold or dampness, or by a surplus amount of blood in the system, hot hip-baths, blisters to the small of the back, rest and quiet in bed, laxatives and opiates are the remedies usually employed.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Home Treatment for Painful Menstruation.</b> | When our good brother, Rev. R. L. McElree, first commenced to furnish the Wine of Cardui for the relief of afflicted women, it was not expected that it would do more than relieve their monthly suffering, and it was in the relief of painful menstruation that its reputation was established. In testing its virtues it was sent to many thousands afflicted with all manner of female diseases, and thus it was demonstrated that it not only relieved <i>Painful Menstruation</i> , but was a regulator of all manner of derangements of the genital organs of women. Pain at the monthly period denotes some derangement of the organs involved in producing the menses. It may be the neck of the womb, the womb itself, the ovaries or the Fallopian tubes. Whatever the cause of the pain, the use of Wine of Cardui a few days before and during the period is beneficial, and its use every month is commended to all women for the purpose of strengthening them during this trying time. The condition of the stomach, liver and bowels should be closely watched by those afflicted with pain at monthly periods, and any derangement of the digestion, or constipation, should be relieved by use of a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught, taking a small dose after meals, or, if purging is desired, a large dose at bed-time. Three days before the period, take a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day, and continue to do so until the period is passed. |
|---|---|

[NOTE.]—For Typical Cases of painful menstruation, see Part II. of this book.

## CHAPTER VI.

---

### Profuse Menstruation or Flooding—Chlorosis.

---

The menstrual discharge instead of being interrupted or painful may be so profuse or frequent that the loss of blood becomes a strain upon the system. This disorder of menstruation is called amenorrhœa, or flooding, and is symptomatic of a large number of organic affections of the menstrual organs.

Those women who live idle lives, and drink stimulating beverages, who take little exercise and indulge in late hours of dissipation, who have borne many children and are nearing the change of life, are the ones most liable to flooding.

**Causes of the Disease.** Among the most frequent causes of this irregularity of the menses may be mentioned an excessive degree of congestion of the genital organs, which often reaches the stage of an inflammation or an ulceration, or the existence in the womb of a tumor or cancer, or the enlargement, displacement or inversion of the womb. These agents all act as local irritants, and any additional irritation, as the periodical congestion and flow of menses, excites an increased congestion and increased flow.

**Symptoms of Flooding.** Flooding is usually announced by a feeling of lassitude and weakness, backache, a sense of fullness in the head, dragging sensations in the loins, frequent desire to urinate, chilliness, nervousness and a quick, full pulse. There will occur disorders of digestion, associated with torpor of the whole system. If the loss of blood has become habitual, the woman becomes pale, feeble and emaciated.

**Treatment of Profuse Menstruation.** The treatment must be directed toward the removal of the cause, yet the discharge is sometimes so profuse and persistent that heroic measures must be adopted to stop the flow of blood. Keep the patient perfectly



patient and composed, lying on her back, and apply local applications of cold to the lower portion of the abdomen by means of cloths wrung out of cold water, or rubber bags filled with cracked ice. Injections of cold water into the rectum and vagina are always of marked benefit.

Instead of cold, some recommend the application of heat, as hot bottles, hot bricks and hot sand to the lower extremities, and bottles of hot water to the front and back of body are regarded as most efficient. And in the same way do mustard plasters and blisters, applied over the seat of the trouble, prove of advantage.

When these mild measures fail, resort must be had to local astringents, and the one most often used is Monsel's solution of iron. Pellets of cotton, saturated with the solution of iron, are placed around the neck of the womb. Bags of powdered alum are used in the same way. To these agents the flow of blood will temporarily yield.

To overcome this predisposition the patient must be urged to renounce her indolent and dissipated habits, to take more exercise and to live more in the open air, to avoid all stimulants and all stimulating articles of diet; to keep the bowels regular and loose, and to sleep in cool, well-ventilated rooms, and to keep her body well-clothed and the lower extremities warm.

Consult your physician and let him determine the cause and prescribe for its removal.

#### **Chlorosis.**

A depraved condition of the system which is closely allied to menstrual disorders, and especially to a depressed or absent menstruation, is the disease so common in young girls known as chlorosis, and sometimes called green sickness. By some it is considered identical with amenorrhœa, and in fact it is so closely associated that many times a distinction is not discernible. Rather is it better to consider that chlorosis is a nervous derangement, and that the absent menstruation is only a symptom or result.

#### **Symptoms of**

#### **Chlorosis.**

The symptoms of chlorosis are these: In a young girl, who having arrived at the age of puberty, there is noticed a disposition of languor, sadness and aversion to company; there is palpitation of the heart after slight exertion, scanty menstrual discharge and a waxy tumid face, with a characteristic pale or green complexion; there is disordered digestion, with a depraved, and capricious appetite, irregular bowels and a torpid condition of the entire system. The friends of the girl are alarmed, and anticipate that she is

passing into a decline, but the absence of any physical signs of consumption will soon remove this doubt.

**Causes.**

The causes of chlorosis are great grief or mental anxiety, depressing home influences, a lack of pure air, exercise and light, disappointment in love, excessive mental labor and homesickness, and many times the disease appears insidiously without any assignable cause.

**Hygienic**

**Treatment.**

Recovery can be accomplished by removing the girl from home—to the country if she lives in the city, and to the city if her home is in the country. It is the change of surroundings that works the cure. Well regulated exercise, horse-back riding, rowing, walking and playing are the best tonics for such a girl. Sea bathing, if it is convenient, is excellent; but above all, cheerful, congenial, new society will do more than all else. The diet should consist of meat, eggs, soup and vegetables. A tonic of iron, quinine and strychnine, with laxatives for the bowels, constitute the medicines most needed.

**Wine of Cardui Treatment.—**

**Profuse**

**Menstruation.**

Where there are indications of ulceration, tumor or cancer in profuse menstruation, advice of a competent physician should be procured. It is not infrequently the case, however, that incompetent physicians announce the presence of a tumor or cancer when they have been misled in their diagnosis. The Wine of Cardui will not remove tumors or cancers, but it will strengthen and build up the general health of the patient whether she is afflicted with cancer or not; and if there is no cancer or tumor, but only some simple irritation or derangement, it is likely to restore the patient to good health.

Use all hygienic methods, such as correct habits, diet, frequent baths, change of climate, etc., within your power to improve the general health of the patient. Regulate her digestion and bowels with a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders. Give her a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning, and continue this treatment until the irregularity disappears.

Straining at the stool should be avoided, and for this purpose give the patient a teaspoonful of tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught

after meals, the object being to induce one gentle action of the bowels each day, but no more.

In cases of flooding following child birth, or severe flooding at any time, the quantity of Wine of Cardui may be increased to three doses per day, if necessary.

**Chlorosis.** The treatment of chlorosis, or green sickness, is much the same as for profuse menstruation, commencing at any time and giving the patient a dose of the Wine of Cardui one to three times per day, paying particular attention to correct habits and hygiene, and changing climate and surroundings if possible.

[NOTE.]—For Typical Cases of profuse menstruation, flooding and chlorosis, see Part II. of this book.

[NOTE.]—In Part II of this book numerous typical cases of flooding and chlorosis will be found reported. By reading these carefully, afflicted ladies will be assisted in deciding the nature of their affliction and the proper course to pursue. The Wine of Cardui treatment which we commend is simple, cheap, and easily adopted at home. It will benefit any woman afflicted with disorders of the menses, and while it will not remove deformities, tumors or cancer, it strengthens those afflicted with even such diseases, and is perfectly harmless under all conditions.

## CHAPTER VII

### Leucorrhœa, or Whites—Inflammation of the Vagina.

Leucorrhœa consists of a white, or yellowish white discharge from the vagina, and is in itself a symptom more than a distinct disease, although it is customary to speak of it as a disease. It is usually associated with a congestion or inflammation of the vagina, or womb. Of all the diseases that affect women, leucorrhœa is of the most frequent occurrence. It appears in children as well as adults, and is vaginal or uterine, according to its source.

**Causes of** It is caused IN CHILDREN by dirt and neglect, by worms, by an injury or anything that will arouse an acute inflammation in the lining membrane of the vagina, and it may come as a sequence of the eruptive fevers.

**Leucorrhœa.** IN ADULTS the disorder usually results from a uterine displacement, or falling of the womb, from debilitated health, from too frequent child bearing, from disordered menstruation, from prolonged nursing of children, from excessive coition or excitement of the sexual organ, from miscarriage, from irregular habits of eating and sleeping, from overwork, and from exposure.

**The** These symptoms are pain, heat, inflammation and redness of the parts, accompanied by the discharge, which is sometimes thick and white, and sometimes thin and watery, and of a yellow or green color.

**Symptoms.**

**The** The treatment must be the removal of the disorder, of which leucorrhœa is the symptom. If it is from the vagina, it can be reached by injections, but if it comes from the womb, injections are of no avail, except to prevent its extension to the vagina. The injections used are quantities of warm water, or of a solution of carbolic acid, in the proportion of two drachms to one pint of warm water.

**Treatment.**



If the leucorrhœa has become chronic, astringent injections are indicated to restore tone to the lining membrane of the vagina, and of these an infusion of oak bark, or a solution of lead, or alum, or tannin are the ones usually suggested. Sometimes soothing injections, like starch, glycerine, or slippery elm will prove both pleasing and curative.

Perfect cleanliness of the parts is of the utmost importance to a speedy recovery. To this treatment must be added the constitutional treatment of nutritious diet, out-door exercise, and attention to the secretions and excretions of the body.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Vaginitis, or<br/>Inflammation of<br/>the Vagina.</b> | Vaginitis is an acute inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina, and may arise from any of the following exciting influences: Uncleanliness, exposure to cold and dampness, retained and putrifying secretions, child birth, the irritation from uterine discharges and excessive venery. Pessaries sometimes cause the inflammation, and very often it is the result of frequent, violent and indiscriminate sexual intercourse. |
|--|---|

It manifests itself by heat and aching in the parts, with an abundant discharge of pus, violent pain and throbbing in the vagina, frequent desire to urinate, and a scalding sensation upon urinating. Upon examination the lining membrane of the vagina is found to be of a bright red color, and very sensitive to the touch. It is covered with a creamy white pus, and is more or less abraded and raw. Introduction of the finger produces great pain and often cannot be tolerated, and sexual congress is excruciating. Vaginitis is sometimes of a specific nature, and is called gonorrhœa. The discharge is thick and offensive, and there is great irritability of the bladder and scalding micturition. It is usually communicated from a male suffering with gonorrhœa, and its specific nature can only be determined by a knowledge of its source.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>The<br/>Treatment.</b> | The patient must be kept quiet in bed, and locomotion and sexual intercourse strictly prohibited. The pain can be relieved by suppositories of opium in the rectum. Copious and frequent vaginal irrigation with warm water which may or may not contain some antiseptic like carbolic acid, or corrosive sublimate, is the principal treatment. If the parts are raw, injections of starch or slippery elm will prove grateful. |
|---------------------------|--|

Attention should be paid to the diet and all meats and rich foods as pastries and stimulating drinks should be discarded. The bowels,

should be kept open with saline laxatives, and the secretions of the body free and active.

### **Wine of Cardui Treatment.—**

**Leucorrhœa and** Cleanliness of the body, as well as the parts affected, correct habits of life and diet, a perfect digestion of food, regular actions from the bowels and one to three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui per day, will cure any case of leucorrhœa not caused by or complicated with other diseases. The Wine of Cardui will accomplish no results in this disease, nor any other, unless the stomach is in proper condition to digest it. If the appetite is poor, if food produces distress, if the liver is torpid, or the bowels constipated, regulate these disorders with a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught, taking a small dose after each meal. If this is not sufficient and purging is desired, take a large dose on going to bed, and repeat the second and fourth nights thereafter. When the digestion and bowels are in proper condition, give a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning, increasing to three doses per day if necessary. Continue this treatment until the leucorrhœal discharge ceases. Use of the syringe and injections are to accompany this treatment in all cases, especially where inflammation of the vagina is indicated.

[NOTE.]—For Typical Cases of leucorrhœa, see Part II. of this book.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Diseases of the Ovaries.

The ovaries, as previously described, are two almond-shaped glands attached to each side of the womb by the ovarian ligament, and inclosed between the two layers of the peritoneum which form the broad ligament. In health their position is so high up as not to be reached by the examining finger, suspended in the lateral and posterior part of the pelvic cavity, about an inch from the womb and just below the point where the Fallopian tubes enter the womb. The left ovary is directly in front of the rectum, and the right one is surrounded by a coil of the small bowel. Their function is to secrete and excrete the Graafian follicles containing the ovum, or egg, which is the female contribution to conception.

#### **Deformed**

#### **Ovaries.**

The ovaries may be so changed in position, and so altered in structure as to constitute a disease. They may be absent or imperfectly developed; atrophied or enlarged; inflamed or the seat of some malignant tumor or cancer. In rare cases the ovaries are absent at birth, a condition which is associated with deficient development of the other organs of generation. The woman is usually small in stature, undeveloped in body, childish in intellect, and never attains that marked change in her physical and mental growth which the age of puberty brings about.

The ovaries are more frequently arrested in development, and, as in the case of absence, there is want of perfection in the other organs of generation, absence of the signs of puberty, and lack of general constitutional vigor and development. Occasionally, in both absence and arrested development of the ovaries, there is an approach to the masculine type in the form, the voice, and the growth of hair on the face and on the body.

Should the ovaries be congenitally absent there is nothing that can

be done to remedy the evil. If they are imperfectly formed, it is possible that by a course of general tonics, and local stimulants to the ovarian region, their growth and development may be encouraged. Electricity has done good, but it must be in the hands of an experienced physician.

**Displaced**

**Ovaries.**

The ovary is sometimes found to have left its natural position and fallen downward. This is most commonly connected with a displaced womb, but it may be caused by anything that increases the weight of the womb, or exerts pressure on it from above or induces relaxation of the structures which normally support it in place. The one most frequently displaced is the left ovary, and it falls into what is known as "Douglass's pouch," which is the triangular space between the womb and the rectum. In this position it can be readily felt, by placing the finger in the rectum, as a smooth, movable tumor. It is usually very painful and sensitive to the touch.

**Symptoms of**

**Displacement.**

The symptoms are marked and severe, and consist of great pain on defecation, pain on walking, and general discomfort of various kinds. At the time of the menstrual epoch these symptoms all become increased until they attain the degree of torture, and when associated with a uterus that is bent backwards, the agony is doubly intense.

**The**

**Treatment.**

The treatment is simple, and consists of replacing the displaced organs and holding them in place by suitable instruments or pessaries. Where the ovary is held down by adhesions having formed, it is possible that an operation will have to be resorted to.

**Inflammation of**

**the Ovaries.**

Ovaritis, which is an inflammation of the ovaries, may be either acute or chronic. Acute inflammation of the ovaries generally follows after confinement or an abortion, and is caused by too sudden exposure to cold during confinement, or during the menstrual period. It produces the symptoms of great pain in the ovarian region, with tenderness on pressure, heat, fever and chill. The attack may be checked in four or five days, or it may run on until the inflammation reaches suppuration and an abscess of the ovary is formed.

**Treatment of**

**Ovaritis.**

The treatment consists of rest in bed and perfect quiet. Leeches should be applied around the anus, or over the diseased organ, followed with poultices over the site of the pain in the abdomen. Hypodermic injections of morphine, or two-



grain doses of antixamnia will relieve the pain. Vaginal injections of hot water are also grateful to the patient and tend to allay the inflammation. The diet should be restricted, the bowels should be kept open, and the secretions of the body active. The fever must be allayed by frequent sponging with tepid water, or by the administration of a simple febrifuge. Above all the patient should not be allowed to rise from her bed, for if suppuration has taken place, a slight exertion might cause a rupture of the abscess and a discharge of the contents into the abdominal cavity, producing peritonitis.

**Chronic Ovaritis.** An acute Ovaritis may continue until it assumes a chronic form. The pain becomes fixed over the ovaries and is greatly aggravated at the approach of the monthly sickness. The ovaries from their increased weight are displaced and are tender to the touch. It will bring on leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, or a profuse flow, with hysterical and dyspeptic symptoms.

**Hygienic Treatment.** The treatment should enjoin rest at the menstrual period, and refrainment from sexual intercourse.

Counter irritants—as blister over the seat of the pain, or painting with tincture of iodine—are of benefit. Violent exercise, or fatiguing occupations should be avoided, and the general health should be improved by suitable exercise, food and surroundings. Every morning and evening the patient should use copious injections of warm water into the vagina.

**Home Treatment of Ovarian Derangements.** Where an ovary is displaced, and especially if it has continued until an adhesion has formed, it is best to consult a competent physician. Acute pains that center in the ovaries should never be ignored. They are danger signals, and indicate a life of misery ahead, unless by careful treatment the danger may be overcome and avoided. The experienced physician must be called to guide with his superior knowledge and skill, but he may be greatly assisted by intelligent nursing and the application of simple home remedies heretofore indicated. In addition, the use of McElree's Wine of Cardui every day, especially during the menstrual week, will be found greatly beneficial.

A tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught taken whenever there are symptoms of indigestion, or when the bowels are constipated, and to prevent straining at the stool, is of great service.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Displacement of the Womb.

The womb is held in position by bands and ligaments which attach it to the neighboring points of support: by the vagina below, which embraces its neck, and by a surrounding investment of connective tissue, which binds it to the bladder, the rectum and the walls of the pelvis. Perhaps the vagina, by its walls, affords the most important means of support, and any loss of strength in its substance or function would result in a falling downwards of the womb from its position. The round and broad ligaments, together with the bladder and rectum and the intervening connective tissue, prevent its displacement backwards, forwards, or laterally. It is evident that the womb can be displaced by any loss of support, or by any mechanical influence that will force it upwards, downwards, backwards, forwards, bend it upon itself, or turn it completely inside out.

**Different Displacements.** The displacements to which the womb is most liable, are descent, called prolapse or falling of the womb; ante flexion or anteversion, when the womb is bent upon itself or turned forwards; retroversion, when the womb is bent or turned backwards; and inversion, when the organ is turned inside out. All of these displacements are familiarly known as "falling of the womb."

**Causes of Displacement.** Descent, or falling of the womb, or other displacement may result from too frequent child-bearing, mismanagement after confinement, advanced age, or loss of tone of tissues and general debility. Among the exciting causes are laborious occupations, increased weight of the womb, violent coughing or straining at stool, over lifting, tight lacing, heavy clothing suspended from the waist, going up and down stairs too much, standing on the feet too long, distended bladder and prolapse of the vagina, bladder or rectum. Rough horse-back riding and use of the sewing machine are said to have caused displacements in some cases.

**Symptoms  
Indicating  
Displacement.**

The symptoms indicating displacement are bearing down or dragging pains in the abdomen, small of the back and loins, dragging sensation in the limbs with pain in the thighs, irritation of the bladder and rectum with frequent desire for the stool, fatigue and pain

in walking, inability to lift heavy weights, menstrual colic, nausea and vomiting, constipation, a leucorrhœal discharge, painful sexual intercourse, sterility and a tendency to miscarriage. Painful menstruation usually accompanies this disease. These symptoms are not all present in every case of displacement of the womb, but are common to some cases in nearly all the different displacements.

**Treatment of  
Falling of the  
Womb.**

In any displacement of the Womb, the great requisite of successful treatment is to restore the organ to its proper position. To do this, empty the bladder and rectum and then place the patient on her back. In this position the organ is easily replaced, but from weakness and loss of strength of the natural supports, the displacement readily recurs, unless it is held in place by a pessary or a truss. All pressure of clothing possible should be removed, by suspending it from the shoulders instead of from the waist, and all tight lacing should be strictly prohibited. Vaginal injections are useful to restore strength to the weakened organs, and the general tone of the system should be improved by tonics and a systematic regulation of the bowels. The knee-chest position assumed several times a day causes the womb to gravitate upwards and thus gives rest to the overburdened supports of the womb.

**Anteversion and  
Retroversion.**

When the womb is bent either forwards or backwards it must be returned to its proper position and supported by a proper belt, abdominal supporter or pessary, as the case requires; then avoid the causes that have produced the displacement, and treat the same as for falling of the womb to restore the health and strength of the patient. Placing the patient in a recumbent position on her knees and chest every morning for half an hour is recommended to induce a return of the womb to its natural position when it is turned backwards. Hot water vaginal injections, rest, wholesome food, regulation of the bowels and tonics are essentials in relieving the pain and restoring the health of the patient. In Chapter X. will be found valuable suggestions regarding the use of vaginal injections

**McElree's**  
**Wine of**  
**Cardui.** After the displaced womb has been returned to its proper position, the treatment must be directed towards building up the general health of the patient, in doing which nothing will be found of greater assistance than McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught.

The wine should be given in table-spoonful doses one to three times a day, according to the condition of the patient. At the same time the stomach, liver and bowels should be kept in good condition by the use of a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders. By intelligent nursing and use of these remedies the patient will find that she has a new lease of life and will be well repaid for a careful compliance with these instructions.

### **Pessaries and Their Uses.—**

A pessary is an instrument which is placed in the vagina to support the womb when it is displaced or distorted. There are many and varied modifications in the shape and form of pessaries, as well as in the materials of which they are made. The pessary is applied to the neck of the womb, and acts upon the principle that if the neck is properly placed, the body of the womb will, in the absence of any complications, assume its correct position.

The form and style of the pessary must be adapted to the necessities of each case, and there is required no little mechanical ingenuity to mould and adapt the instrument so as to counterbalance and correct each displacement. This should be done by a competent physician.

Vaginal pessaries should be frequently readjusted, and their use should be accompanied with the most perfect cleanliness. To accomplish the latter requisite vaginal injections are a necessity, and especially should the injections be used at the close of the menstrual flow. These injections should consist of warm water which has been rendered antiseptic by the addition of a solution of carbolic acid.

Pessaries often interfere with the natural actions of the bowels, and in those wearing them it becomes necessary to encourage a daily motion by Thedford's Black-Draught Tea or by enemas of hot water, or soapsuds and oil.

In displacements that are slight and of recent occurrence, a vaginal pessary alone is often the only treatment required. In severe cases and those of long standing, the postural treatment in connection with that of the pessaries will produce more effectual results.



## CHAPTER X.

---

### Inflammation of the Womb—The Use of Vaginal Injections.

---

An acute inflammation may attack the muscular tissue of the walls or the lining membrane of the body of the womb, or the inflammation may be confined to the tissues which form the neck of the womb. In each affection the causes, symptoms and treatment are similar.

Inflammation of the neck of the womb may result from any of the causes that would produce inflammation in the body of that organ.

**Cause of Inflammation.** Of the causes may be mentioned first, disturbances of the menstrual function, as cold or shock during the menstrual period, violent exertion, or vaginal injections of cold water during the periods, which will often transform the normal congestion of the menstruating uterus into an acute inflammation. It may also result from injuries of or displacements of the womb.

**Symptoms of Inflammation.** The attack begins with a chill followed by fever, pain in lower portion of abdomen, over the seat of the womb, tenderness on pressure, frequent and painful urination, griping pains in the large bowel, and a frequent and constant desire to go to stool. The menstrual flow may be suddenly arrested, while in other cases a flooding may be the result. The symptoms of inflammation of the neck of the womb are much the same with marked backache, pain and tenderness over the ovary (generally the left), and painful, profuse and irregular menstruation. There is a flaky vaginal discharge, and the cervical canal is closed by a thick inflammatory exudation. The inflammation is apt to extend upwards to the womb, or else downwards affecting the vagina.

**Home Treatment** The treatment should consist first of all in absolute cleanliness, and the use of disinfectant injections into the vagina, and around the neck of the womb. Absolute rest in bed with the hips elevated, is of the greatest importance: hot compresses applied to the abdomen, hot hip baths, and hot water inje-

mons. To effect an evacuation of the bowels, a simple warm or hot water enema will be all that is necessary. In acute attacks hypodermic injections of morphine are necessary, but they should not be attempted by an inexperienced person. After the severity of the attack has been overcome, McElree's Wine of Cardui will be found necessary to guard against a recurrence of the disease. Give the patient a dose every morning and continue to do so for a month or more. The stomach and bowels should be closely watched, and any indigestion, torpid action of the liver or constipation of the bowels should be regulated by a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders.

---

## VAGINAL INJECTIONS—How to Administer Them.

Vaginal injections are of little benefit unless properly administered. The following instructions should be adhered to as closely as possible in all cases. Cleanliness is an important factor in the relief of nearly all acute diseases of genital organs of women.

The patient should lie on her back, with shoulders low, the knees drawn up and the hips elevated on a bed pan, so that the outlet of the vagina is higher than any other part of it. In this position the vagina will be kept continually overflowing while the injection is being given. Or another plan will be to place two chairs at the side of an ordinary bed with space enough between them for a bucket; place a pillow at the edge of bed and cover the pillow with a piece of oil cloth, or rubber cloth, allowing the lower edge to fall in the bucket, forming a trough. The patient then rests with her hips on the pillow and one foot on each chair. As the injection is given the water continues to flow from the vagina and along the rubber cloth into the bucket. The injection should be given at regular intervals, twice a day, morning and evening, and each application should be one-half hour in duration. The temperature of the injection should be as hot as can be borne without pain, and may be increased from time to time. The injection should be continued for months and months, with always prompt regularity. Much depends on the kind of syringe that is used, and of these either a Davidson or a Fountain syringe will answer, although many prefer the Davidson because of its interrupted current.

The injecting fluid may be medicated with carbonic acid, boracic acid or a solution of corrosive sublimate. The proportion of carbolic acid is that of one drachm to a pint of boiling water. Have prepared by the druggist a solution composed of one drachm of corrosive sublimate to one ounce of alcohol. Of this solution put one-eighth into a pint of water. This is the well known "One to one thousand solution," which can be used with impunity, and at all times with benefit. Patent preparations injected into the womb are dangerous, and should never be used without the consent or advise of a physician.

---

### **BATHS—How to Take Them.**

Many of the diseases of women are the result of an impoverished condition of the blood, weak action of the heart and deficient circulation; lack of general nutrition of the body, and dull performance of the various functions of life. There is possibly no more frequent cause of this depressed condition, than neglect to take sufficient healthy exercise, and to keep the skin in active, healthy condition. The pores of the skin are an outlet for the escape of gasses and fluids charged with impurities from the blood and waste matter of the body. The whole surface of the body should be scrubbed and rubbed once or twice every day. This practice becomes a pleasant recreation after the habit is formed. When a modern bath-tub is not accessible, a common wash-tub should be used. A warm room is best, and all precautions taken to prevent a chill. If the body is first rubbed for five minutes with a dry towel or the hands, there will be less liability to chill. Either cold or warm water may be used, but after a warm bath as a daily habit, a shower or sponge of cold water is recommended. Do not bathe and rub yourself leisurely, but rub and scrub with a vim, and start the blood to circulating. After the bath rub with a dry towel until a red glow of the skin is perceptible.

## CHAPTER XI.

---

### Change of Life.

---

It is not astonishing that the cessation of a habit established in childhood and continued for thirty to thirty-five years, should cause disturbances of the system that tax the strongest constitution. In most cases the change of life in a healthy woman when passed, seems to endow her with a new lease of life, but in others where the seeds of disease have been slumbering, the change gives them increased activity and they appear in more aggravated form.

#### **Disappearance of the Menses.**

The menstrual flow does not cease suddenly, but for months and years gradually decreases in quantity and appears at irregular times. The menses usually begin to disappear between the ages of forty and fifty years, in exceptional cases continuing ten to twenty years longer. Should there exist in a woman's constitution a tendency to cancer, tumors, consumption, nervous affections, hysteria, insanity or any other predisposition to ill health, they are likely to assume active forms at this trying period of her life.

#### **Organic Changes.**

After the change of life, the ovaries become shriveled up, lose their activity and grow smaller with advancing age. The fallopian tubes contract, the walls of the womb are hardened, its neck becomes narrower and shorter and the breasts dwindle in size. In many cases the woman becomes stouter in appearance.

#### **Outward Signs.**

The outward signs of the change are a sallow complexion, a drowsy look, a dull or stupid manner and an expression of the face indicating debility and suffering. A feeling of suffocation and heat is evidenced by throwing off of clothing and opening doors and windows even in winter.

There will be gradual diminution in quantity of menstrual flow with occasional flooding, which may be the initial symptom of the



change. Great irregularity in the amount and time of the flow may be expected for many months, which in the absence of other signs appearing about the age of forty-five years, the change of life may be suspected.

**Alarming**

Sometimes the change is so gradual as to cause no great shock to the system, but as a rule there are many

**Symptoms.**

alarming derangements. The nervous system bears the greatest burden and there is irritability, sick headache, hysteria, mild forms of insanity, delirium and signs of epilepsy. The digestion is impaired, the liver torpid and the bowels irregular. The patient is morose, discouraged, dejected and pettish.

**Hygienic**

The wife and mother should be surrounded by the devotion, loving care and watchfulness of husband and

**Treatment.**

children. Her whims should be encouraged and her wants anticipated. All fatiguing exercises should be abandoned. All causes that tend to excite the sexual organs should be removed, and perfect rest and sleep must be enjoined. The skin should be kept active by daily baths in warm water, followed by prolonged gentle friction of the skin with coarse towels. Systematic, gentle exercises of the muscles will relieve the congestion of the internal organs. The patient should be carefully guarded from the reception of bad news, from fright or shock. Sleep should be encouraged, and traveling is a great strengthener of the nervous system.

**Wine of**

The bowels require to be regulated, and the system requires toning up by the use of appropriate tonics. For

**Cardui.**

this purpose the tonic qualities of McElree's Wine of Cardui, and its peculiar adaptation to menstrual disturbances, make it invaluable to women suffering from change of life. Its constituents being entirely vegetable, its constant use is beneficial and its action causes no shock to the system. It quiets the nerves, gives tone to the system, and regulates menstrual derangements.

As soon as the approach of the change is suspected, give the patient a dose of the wine every morning, and continue it during the whole period of the "turn of life." It may be necessary for two or three years, but a happy, peaceful old age will follow its persistent use. Keep the appetite, digestion and bowels active, by free use of a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught whenever needed.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Conception—Pregnancy The Lying-in Period—Abortion.

With the advent of puberty a woman's ovaries assume functional importance, effecting a physical, mental and moral change in her being and preparing her for the duties of maternity. The menstrual flow, which is the great event of this period in her life, is not so much a flow of blood from the cavity of the womb, as it is the ripening and discharge of one or more ovules from the ovaries, with which event the menstrual flow is always coincident, and upon which it is dependent. When these ripened ovules become impregnated with the germinating principle of the seminal discharge from the male, a new being is formed, and the woman is said to have conceived.

Conception is dependent upon menstruation, and is a most interesting and mysterious phenomenon. Although there is really no time during the menstruating period of a woman's life that conception cannot take place, still there are times when there is a greater liability to become impregnated, and that is during the menstrual flow. Hence coition that takes place either immediately before, during, or immediately after the menses is most certain to result in impregnation.

#### Hygiene of Pregnancy.—

The period of pregnancy is that space of time which extends from conception to the birth of the child. It is a period of surpassing interest because of the great changes it effects in the various organs of the body.

Some females suffer very much discomfort during pregnancy, while others enjoy an increased amount of health and strength. Those who suffer are perhaps the subjects of a weak and diseased constitution, and the changes incident to pregnancy serve only to aggravate these morbid tendencies.

### **Signs of**

### **Pregnancy.**

The first intimation that causes a woman to suspect that she is pregnant is the cessation of the menstrual flow, if it has previously been regular; but this is not an infallible sign, as the menses may be stopped by cold and exposure, by disease, and by various other agencies. The morning sickness, nausea and vomiting, especially if it follows the suppression, is a sign to which the women attach great value. It some times becomes very annoying, and may continue through pregnancy, although it usually lasts only during the first four months. It sometimes becomes so intense and distressing as to threaten the life of the patient. Almost every known agent has been recommended to prevent the nausea, but the majority of them have been of no avail.

Other well recognized signs of pregnancy are that the breasts enlarge and secrete milk, and the nipples develop and are surrounded with a dark circle, and the purple veins become prominent. The abdomen increases in size, and usually about the fourth or fifth month the motions of the child can be felt by the mother, and the sounds of the foetal heart can be heard by the physician or attendant when they place their ears to the left side of the abdomen. No one of these signs is in itself sufficient to determine pregnancy, and before expressing an opinion, as many signs as possible must be sought for.

### **Duration**

### **of Pregnancy.**

It is difficult to predict the duration of pregnancy as it is impossible to determine the exact date of conception. The average duration is about two hundred and eighty days. All methods for calculating the day of confinement take the last menstrual period as the starting point. A simple method is this: Take the date on which the last menses first appeared, and add seven days to it. From the date thus obtained, reckon back three months. This will give the probable date of confinement.

### **Management.**

### **of Pregnancy**

Every effort should be made by the pregnant woman to gain health and strength for the ordeal through which she is to pass. She should have a free supply of fresh air, both through the day and during sleep. Tight stays should be discarded and a loose dress worn so as not to impede the respiration, or interfere with the change of position of the womb. Gentle exercises in the open air should be taken but all violent exercise avoided. The diet should be plain, nutritious and easily digested, and the bowels and secretions of the body should be kept active. If the nausea and vomiting

persists to a distressing point, the bowels should be regulated, easily digested food should be taken in small quantities; ice should be given to suck, and an ice-bag placed to the back of the neck. Small doses of arsenic or chloral or *oxalate of cerium* in three grain doses may prove of service.<sup>39</sup> Constipation is common, and it should be overcome by gentle laxatives—such as a diet of fruits, prunes, figs, etc., a small dose of Thedford's Black-Draught tea, or a laxative mineral water. For the sleeplessness out-door exercise should be taken, and all hypnotics, and all drugs in general should be avoided as much as possible. A spoonful of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning during the first two, and last three months of pregnancy, has been found of great benefit in improving the health and strength of the patient, and many women have found that its use lessened their labor pains during confinement, as well as prepared them for quick recovery after child-birth. Its tonic effect on the genital organs makes it peculiarly adapted for use during the trying period of pregnancy. Thedford's Black-Draught tea will also be found useful in regulating the bowels.

### **The Lying-in Period.--**

After confinement, which is often called the lying-in period, the duty of nursing the mother back to health is one of the gravest responsibilities. It is at this time, more than all others, that she needs to be tenderly cared for and constantly watched. It is not every woman who can have this needed attention, for there are many instances where the mother must be not only her own nurse, but the nurse of her infant. It is during this period that thousands of women plant the seeds of disease that grow and make them invalids for life. Every pound she lifts now is equal to one hundred pounds in health. Every motion she makes is equal to a days work. Every strain she gets delays her recovery. Every effort of the mind, every anxiety, every trouble, every mishap takes her strength and prolongs her sickness.

After the physician and midwife have finished their duties, after every precaution has been taken to prevent hemorrhage, after the patient has been washed carefully, and placed upon clean, dry bedding, and after the baby has been bathed and dressed, the mother should be prepared for a needed sleep, and her room made quiet and dark. All visitors should be excluded from her presence, and all excitement avoided. If the patient feels weak and exhausted, a cup of hot tea or a little beef tea will be acceptable and strengthening.

The air of the room must be fresh and pure, and its temperature watched that it may not become over-heated. Perfect cleanliness of everything that is around or about the patient is imperative. Every morning the external parts should be washed carefully, and at least twice daily the vagina should be syringed with some warm, disinfectant injection, and for the purpose a solution of carbolic acid, one drachm to the pint of hot water is preferable. Watch the patient for any rise in temperature, or symptom of the fever, and send for physician.

**After Pains.** If immediately after the birth of the child the after-pains are so severe as to prevent the mother from sleeping, hot compresses should be applied to the womb and the womb should be compressed by the hands placed on the abdomen. If these fail to give relief twenty drops of laudanum should be given.

**Diet.** For the first three days the patient will not want much to eat, and her diet should consist of easily digested articles of food, such as gruel, milk, milk-toast, tea, and clear soup. After the third or fourth day when the bowels have been moved, the appetite will return, and a diet of soft-boiled eggs, chicken soup, under-done meats, birds and the cereals may be allowed.

There is no necessity for the bowels to be moved until the third or fourth day, and a laxative administered at this period will be of unquestioned utility. In some cases an injection of soap-suds and oil will suffice to empty the bowel of its accumulated fecal matters. A compound rhubarb pill, epsom salts, castor oil and Thedford's Black-Draught are the laxatives most frequently employed.

Prompt attention should be given to the urine, and if it is not passed freely, hot fomentations should be applied over the region of the bladder, and if the retention is not relieved by this means, the urine must be withdrawn with an instrument.

**Nursing.** Every woman should nurse her own child, unless she is disqualified by great debility, by a deficient flow of milk, or is afflicted with consumption; has some specific disease like syphilis, or has sore nipples. In such cases a wet nurse should be employed, or artificial feeding resorted to. As soon as the mother has rested after its birth, the child should be put to the breast so as to encourage the contractions of the womb. The child should be nursed at regular intervals, and the nipples should be carefully washed both before and after nursing.



The parent must under no circumstances leave her bed for nine or ten days, and her ordinary avocations must not be resumed for at least three weeks. Tonics and a change of air are often of service during convalescence.

### **Abortion and Miscarriage.—**

An abortion may be caused by diseases in the mother, as fevers, drunkenness, etc.; it may be caused by fright or shock and other nervous agencies exciting contractions of the womb; it may be caused by distortions and displacements of the womb; or it may be caused by injuries to the womb, as a blow or fall, severe exercises or rough riding.

The symptoms of a threatened abortion are slight or profuse hemorrhage, uterine pain and pain in the back like labor pains.

The treatment consists of absolute rest in bed, avoidance of any movement or excitement, and the injection of laudanum and chloral to allay the restlessness. Pain in the back during pregnancy should be a warning to women to abstain from any work, and when there is even the slightest show of blood, they should keep perfectly quiet on their backs, not even turning. After the threatening symptoms have ceased, it will be well to keep quiet in bed for a week or more.

In the treatment of habitual abortion the cause should be sought for and removed. If it be due to syphilis the treatment should be directed towards the removal of it from the system; and if due to a displaced womb, this trouble should be remedied. In those cases due to nervous irritability, or where no definite cause can be ascertained, rest at the menstrual period should be enjoined.

Asafoetida has been recommended in the treatment of habitual abortion. It is given in pill form, containing one to one and a half grains. Its administration begins as soon as pregnancy is suspected by taking two or three pills a day, and continue throughout the term.

McElree's Wine of Cardui has been found very useful after confinement, and especially so after a miscarriage, where there is flooding that continues longer than usual. One to three doses per day may be taken, to be discontinued should the stomach reject it. If a laxative for the bowels is necessary, nothing is better than a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught Powders.

## PART II.

---

# Typical Cases of Female Diseases

**TREATED AT HOME.**

---

Illustrating the usefulness of McElree's Wine of Cardui and  
Thedford's Black-Draught in the Treatment of  
all Classes of Female Complaints.

---

Compiled from records of  
**SELECTED CASES ACTUALLY TREATED,**  
and  
published for the information of afflicted  
women everywhere.

**An Explanation of the**  
**WINE OF CARDUI TREATMENT**  
**OF FEMALE DISEASES.**

---

The Wine of Cardui Treatment of Female Diseases is of comparatively recent adoption. It consists of correct habits of life, wholesome food, healthful exercise, cleanliness, daily baths, and the use of McElree's Wine of Cardui when indicated for correcting derangements of the genital organs and its companion remedy—Thedford's Black-Draught—to invigorate the stomach and liver and cleanse the system.

A history of these two remedies is given to illustrate their practical usefulness.

Rev. R. L. McElree, whose portrait is published on another page of this book, was an humble minister of the Presbyterian Church in Tennessee. When visiting the family of one of his parishioners, his attention was called to some peculiar herbs in their possession, and he listened with great interest to the following story:

During the early settlement of Tennessee, an emigrant from North Carolina with his family, camped for a night in North Georgia near an Indian village.

In the emigrant's family was a girl just approaching womanhood. During the night this girl was attacked with violent pains in the lower bowels, and could get no relief. An old Indian squaw witnessed the girl's suffering, and, without a word, went to her wigwam, prepared a decoction by boiling some herbs which she selected, and gave the suffering girl a dose of the tea, repeating it two or three times during the night. The relief from pain was almost immediate, and was followed by a first appearance of menses.

Before resuming their journey the mother of the girl obtained from the squaw a quantity of the herbs, among which she found some

**MCFEE'S**

**WINE OF RELIEF**

**WOMAN'S CARDUI**

*Nature's Great Emmenagogue*



**A CERTAIN CURE**  
(FOR)

**MENSTRUAL DISTURBANCES**

(OF)  
**WOMEN,**

SUCH AS

IRREGULARITY

EXAGGERATION

SUPPRESSION. etc.

MANUFACTURED & SOLD BY

**THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.**

**CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

seeds. These she planted and raised more herbs from year to year which practice was continued by her descendants.

The herbs that had attracted Dr. McElree's attention were descendants from the emigrant's stock, and were said to be almost a specific in the treatment of female diseases. In his pastoral work, Dr. McElree had become familiar with the alarming prevalence of these diseases, and the terrible suffering endured by those afflicted.

He procured some of the herbs, and through his wife tested their virtues. The cures accomplished were so remarkable that there was an immediate demand for the medicine, greater than Dr. McElree, with limited means, was able to supply. It became known as McElree's Wine of Cardui, or Woman's-Relief.

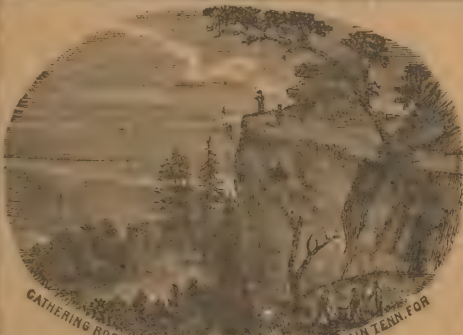
In 1879, at Dr. McElree's solicitation, a company with large capital commenced its manufacture on an extensive scale, so as to put it within the reach of afflicted women everywhere.

During the next year or two the Wine was furnished free of charge to every afflicted woman who would follow directions in the treatment of her case. There were less than five hundred failures to cure reported out of over seven thousand cases treated. Among these cases were every class of female diseases—some of them chronic of over twenty years standing. Women who had despaired of ever regaining health were restored; young girls were carried over a critical period in their lives in perfect health and safety. Weak, nervous and debilitated women discovered that the Wine restored their strength, quieted their nervousness and increased their flesh and energy.

The history of the Wine since then has been a repetition of its first success on a greatly extended scale.

The compiler of the statistics contained in this book, has been a constant observer of the results of the adoption of this treatment for fifteen years. He has never for one moment had cause to lose faith in it, and he daily thanks the Great Jehovah for its accidental discovery, and the relief it has given to so many thousands of suffering women.





**M. A. THEDFORD & CO'S**  
**ORIGINAL**  
AND ONLY  
**GENUINE**  
**LIVER MEDICINE**  
ESTABLISHED 1840  
DRAUGHT PRICE \$1.00  
BLACK  
MADE BY  
the original recipe  
given by the discoverer to  
his Son-in-Law J.H. Thedford,  
in 1856, and recommended  
for all diseases of the

**LIVER**  
MANUFACTURED BY THE  
**CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**M. A. Thedford & Co.**  
**CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.**

ORIGINAL

## **THEDFORD'S LIVER MEDICINE,**

### **OR BLACK-DRAUGHT.**

---

The liver medicine commonly known as Thedford's Black-Draught, is a mixture of roots and herbs reduced to a fine powder. In large doses it acts as a mild purgative; in smaller doses as a laxative or gentle cathartic. A small dose after meals stimulates the stomach and aids weak digestion. By increasing the dose it acts directly on the liver, relieving torpidity, and a large dose reaches the lower bowels, cleansing them and removing foul accumulations.

The action of medicine should be to assist the natural functions of the organs. Nearly all vegetables used as food contain medicinal qualities. Fruit is a laxative; onions and celery quiet the nerves. The originator of Thedford's Black-Draught discovered the most effective combination of vegetable ingredients known, for stimulating the action of the digestive organs. These vegetables are as harmless as food, when intelligently used. They act gently without shock to the system, and are peculiarly adapted to the female organism, and for children.

The ingredients of Thedford's Black-Draught assimilate with McElree's Wine of Cardui; hence they have become companion medicines, and should always be used together. Persons adopting the Wine of Cardui treatment, are particularly urged to use nothing but Thedford's Black-Draught, made at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by the Chattanooga Medicine Company, when a cathartic or purgative medicine is recommended.



# The Home Treatment.

---

## WHAT IT COSTS.

---

For the information of those who wish to try the "Wine of Cardui Treatment," we give the following information regarding its cost, and how to get it.

### A TRIAL ORDER.

McElree's Wine of Cardui is put up in bottles that hold about eleven ounces, and for that reason it cannot be sent by mail.

Thedford's Black-Draught Powders is put up in packages and can be sent by mail.

To try the treatment it is only necessary to get the following, viz.:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| One bottle McElree's Wine of Cardui, .....  | \$ 1 00 |
| One package Thedford's Black-Draught, ..... | 25      |

### A FULL COURSE.

By use of the above trial order, the medicine will usually demonstrate its usefulness, and should there be indications of improvement, a full course should be adopted, for which the following will be required:

|   |         |        |
|---|---------|--------|
| Five bottles McElree's Wine of Cardui,        | } ..... | \$5 00 |
| One mammoth package Thedford's Black-Draught, |         |        |

These medicines can be purchased from any drug store or will be ordered if not in stock. Substitutes should never be accepted however, and if the dealer proposes to sell you a substitute for either of them, or declines to procure the genuine medicines, send your money to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee, who are the manufacturers, and a wealthy and reliable concern. They will forward fresh medicine to you, and will prepay the mail or express charges on it.

## TYPICAL CASES OF FEMALE DISEASES.

### Cured by Simple Home Treatment.

In testing the Wine of Cardui during the years 1880 and 1881, about seven thousand selected cases were treated. Of the number less than five hundred failures were reported.

Since then there have been many thousand cases treated, most of them successfully, when Dr. McElree's advice was followed. A record of many thousands of these cases has been kept, which shows the history of each case—the symptoms, treatment and result. We have selected a few of these reports, arranging them as nearly under the classes to which they belong as possible, and publish them in the following pages. We have taken such as were benefited by the treatment, for the purpose of guiding those similarly afflicted. By a careful reading of these cases, it is believed that many afflicted women may be directed towards relief from suffering. The treatment recommended is simple, harmless, and can be adopted at home with trifling expense

#### CASE NO. 10428—

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Delayed<br/>first Appearance<br/>of Menses.</b> | This case was a school girl thirteen years of age. For about a year she had spells of bloating or a puffed up feeling, making it difficult to get her breath. The action of the heart would be irregular, and she suffered from dizziness. These spells came on about once a month and would last two or three days. After that she would be very weak and indolent, and would suffer from sick stomach and fainty spells. She wanted nothing to eat except cake, candy and other confections, and her bowels were greatly constipated. We instructed her mother to allow her to eat nothing whatever for ten days except milk, bread, crackers or rice; to give her an all-over bath twice a day, and then give her three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui daily, regulating the bowels with a tea made |
|--|---|

from Thedford's Bataack-Draught powders, continuing the dieting as directed. In two weeks the menses made their appearance, and her health was entirely restored.

#### **CASE NO. 1846—**

**Delayed first Appearance of Menses.** The Sister Superior of a school for girls reported to the mother of one of the pupils that her daughter complained constantly of headache, aching limbs, pain in the back, restlessness at night, inability to study, weak eyes, and that she cried much of the time without being able to tell what was the matter. The menses had never made their appearance, and the girl was sent home. Her mother had become acquainted with the virtues of McElree's Wine of Cardui, and although a physician was consulted at once, she commenced giving her daughter three doses of the Wine every day, and following Dr. McElree's instructions as to diet, habits, etc. The good effects of the treatment were at once noticeable, and in six weeks the girl returned to the convent, the menses having appeared and with them her high spirits and good health. Her physician claimed great credit for her restoration, but her mother gave McElree's Wine of Cardui the credit, though she did not tell the doctor anything about having used it.

#### **CASE NO. 1804—**

**Scanty and Painful Menstruation.** This case was a young lady twenty years of age who had always been a great sufferer at her monthly periods. Although she was treated by the best physicians attainable, she continued to get worse every year. When the monthly period approached, she would become deathly sick at the stomach, almost going into convulsions, the only relief being to lie on her back perfectly quiet, but then the fainty, sick feeling would continue, making her wish for death to relieve her. She would remain in this condition several days each month, the menses barely showing. Her general health was giving way; she became sallow and despondent; had a cough, and her widowed mother became greatly alarmed. We advised open air exercise, horse-back riding, plenty of beef-steak and bread, but no cake or candy and a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning between the monthly periods. A use of Thedford's Black-Draught tea to insure one action from the bowels daily. At the time of menstruation, give a hot water hip bath on retiring, and a cup of ginger tea. Increase the Wine of Cardui to three doses per day. At the end of



six months of this treatment her mother wrote that she had passed four months with very little pain; the quantity of flow had increased: she had a good appetite and had gained ten pounds in weight.

**CASE NO. 1001—**

**Dyspepsia  
and Scanty  
Menses.**

This lady wrote that she had consulted five different doctors, but no two of them agreed as to the disease with which she was afflicted and none of them relieved her.

The first alarming symptom was smothering spells. These were accompanied or followed by constipated bowels, pains in her neck, shoulders and back, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, weak eyes, defective memory, disagreeable dreams, and scant menses. She was constantly low spirited; took no interest in society, her home or her children. By our advice she ate nothing but bread and milk for one month. During that time she took a small dose of Thedford's Black-Draught tea after partaking of food, and the second week commenced with McElree's Wine of Cardui, taking three doses each day. At the end of the month she wrote that she was in better health than she had been in ten years, and a year later sent a photograph of a beautiful babe six weeks old.

**CASE NO. 69—**

**Entirely  
Suppressed  
Menses.**

This case was reported to us by an old and reliable practicing physician residing in Missouri. He said: "I have a very interesting patient in the person of a young girl who was suffering from the effects of entirely suppressed

menses. Her father is a wealthy farmer living a few miles from this place. I took charge of the daughter in 1878 believing that her troubles would readily yield to the usual treatment. Finding them so obstinate as to yield to none of the ordinary remedies, by my advice her father took her to two celebrated physicians in St. Louis, but after treating her two months she returned home in no respect improved. At this time she was almost blind. When she attempted to concentrate her sight on any object it would be at first all darkness, then ten thousand stars of every color would appear, but she could distinguish hardly anything. Her nervous system was all upset, and she was unable to sleep more than five minutes at a time. She suffered all the pains and aches imaginable. At times a wavering of her mind was indicated, and I feared her intellect was about to be unseated. Without my knowledge her father commenced giving her 'McElree's Wine of Cardui,' which had been highly

recommended to him by some one. She had been taking it only a week when I saw her, and was rejoiced to find her symptoms greatly improved. Her father then told me what he was giving her. I examined the bottle of Wine, and believing no harm would result from its use, I advised the continuance of the regular doses daily. Three weeks later I found this young lady able to read ordinary print without inconvenience, able to sleep soundly ten hours out of twenty-four, free from pain, and had had a return of the menstrual flow."

#### **CASE NO. 979.—**

**Stoppage**                    This case was a girl sixteen years of age. She had an  
**of Menses.**                attack of chills and fever, which caused stoppage of  
   menses at one period. The next time the flow of blood  
was from her nose, accompanied by a severe chill. About this time she took a violent cold from exposure, and for six months her menses did not appear. When her mother applied to us for advice, the young lady was very much swollen, fever had been constant for ten days, and she had suffered from a severe chill lasting three hours. Our advice was to put her in a tub of water as hot as she could bear, and keep her in as long as she could stand it; then rub her with a coarse bath-towel for ten minutes and put her in bed; give her Thedford's Black-Draught tea to act on her bowels and a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every four hours. In twenty-four hours her menses appeared and have done so every month since.

#### **CASE NO. 1431.—**

**Painful**                    This was a woman twenty-three years of age, who had  
**Menstruation.**           suffered every month for nine years. The pains were in  
   her back, limbs and the lower part of the bowels. The  
sides of her breasts would be so sore that she could hardly endure the weight of her dress. She became very despondent, and had such strange feelings in her head and breast, that she believed she was going to die. We sent her a bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui and a package of Thedford's Black-Draught, with instructions as to habits and diet and to take the Wine three times a day during the menstrual week, and to regulate her bowels with Thedford's Black-Draught tea. The first month she reported that she had less pain than she remembered ever to have had before, the second month none at all, and we haven't heard from her since.

#### **CASE NO. 1622.—**

**Nervous**

**Dysmenorrhœa**

**or Painful**

**Menstruation.**

This woman suffered with pain in the back of head, back-ache so that she could not stoop down, pains in neck and shoulders, uneasy feeling in lower bowels, palpitation and pain in the region of the heart, trembling feeling about the heart—changing in an instant to the bowels, weak eyes with dark rings below them, and was pale and thin in flesh. All of these pains were intensified at monthly periods. By our advice this woman was removed to a mountain residence where she was given plenty of fresh milk, eggs, bread, vegetables and chicken meat. She rode on horseback daily. She took enough Black-Draught tea to make her go to the stool every morning and a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning and night. In three months she returned to her family in good health, having gained fifteen pounds in flesh and about a thousand pounds of happiness.

#### **CASE NO. 1598.—**

**Nervous**

**Dysmenorrhœa**

**or Painful**

**Menstruation.**

A wealthy planter's wife was for years troubled with terrible pains in her limbs, hips, abdomen, head and neck, at each return of the menstrual period. So great were these pains that her eyes would set, her lips turn blue, her teeth become set together, her arms to the elbows and her feet and legs to the knees would be cold and cramp, and this intense suffering would often continue for hours at a time. Treatment by celebrated physicians, change of climate, a trip to Europe, visits to medicinal springs, did her no good. For five years she endured this suffering every month. Some one induced her to try McElree's Wine of Cardui, which greatly relieved her the first month. She continued its use, and in six months was reported well.

#### **CASE NO. 96478.—**

**Painful**

**Menstruation.**

The lady had suffered for five years at certain times every month with pains in her sides and back, burning sensations in her hips generally extending to her shoulders, under her arms and to the back of her head and neck. She described the pain as "like cords drawn through the top of my head, breast and sides." She also had indigestion and constipated bowels. By our advice to regulate the stomach and bowels she took small doses of a tea made from Theodford's Black-Draught powders. Then, three days before the

usual time for her expected troubles in January, she commenced with Wine of Cardui. She passed the period without a twinge of pain for the first time in five years.

**CASE NO. 1822.—**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Painful</b>       | This was a young lady attending a boarding school as a |
| <b>Menstruation.</b> | post graduate. She had pains resembling colic, which   |

extended to the small of the back, accompanied by fearful dull headache. Her hands, feet, arms to the elbows and limbs to the knees, would be very cold. Dark rings showed under her eyes, and there would be chilly sensations almost equal to ague. These pains would continue several days. The matron gave her McElree's Wine of Cardui three days before the usual sickness, and for the first time in her life she passed the period without pain. She uses the Wine every month, is in excellent health, and has gained nineteen pounds in flesh.

**CASE NO. 19126.—**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Too Frequent</b> | This young woman was troubled with too frequent and |
| <b>Menses.</b>      | irregular return of menses, recurring once to three |

times a month and lasting five to eight days. She suffered with backache, and great pain in the front part of the bowels. Also severe headache and vomiting with fainting spells. Her bowels were constipated, and she had serious troubles with her kidneys. There were other alarming symptoms and indescribable pains, and leucorrhœal discharge almost constant. We advised the use of a fountain syringe, filling the womb once a day to its capacity with blood-warm water, and holding it by use of a napkin as long as possible. Then a very simple diet of bread and milk, regulating the bowels with a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught, and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day. In two weeks the leucorrhœal discharge was stopped. She passed the monthly period with very little pain, lasting only two days, and in two months she was apparently well.

**CASE NO. 4222.—**

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>Excessive</b> | This was a married lady, forty years old, the mother of |
| <b>Menses.</b>   | five children. She had always enjoyed excellent health  |

from the first appearance of menses until the birth of her last child. About four months after that event, she was attacked with muscular rheumatism, confining her to the house for eight months. After recovering from that she had a severe flooding attack, lasting two

weeks. Then her menstrual periods became irregular with frequent spells of flooding, and great suffering from leucorrhœa, weakness, back-ache and nervousness. She did not get much benefit from her physician's prescriptions, and decided to try the Wine of Cardui Treatment. She took an all-over bath in cold water once a day, regulated her bowels with Black-Draught tea, used a syringe and blood-warm water daily, took Wine of Cardui twice a day and moderate out-door exercise. The first week the flooding stopped, and menses appeared at correct time that month. Four months after she reported herself entirely well.

**CASE NO. 10845.—**

**Too Frequent  
Menstruation.**

This young lady was twenty-one years of age when she wrote us for advice. She had suffered with too frequent return of menses for several years. Her nervous system was upset and she had spells of pain and fluttering at the heart that were very alarming. These attacks became more frequent and the almost constant menstrual discharge finally confined her to her room and bed much of the time. Everything she ate distressed her, and her stomach would swell so that she could hardly breathe. This puffed feeling would be finally relieved by belching, but she would be left so weak that she could hardly stand alone, and the heart palpitation would be so bad that she could not be quiet, and was so nervous that she could not keep still nor sleep at night. We insisted on a very close attention to diet, allowing nothing but stale bread and fresh milk for thirty days; no stimulants of any kind, no sedatives to relieve pain or induce sleep, a daily all-over bath, moderate exercise and rubbing with coarse towel or body brush, and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day. At the end of thirty days she had improved, and in three months she was better than ever before in her life.

**CASE NO. 9982.—**

**Profuse  
Menstruation  
and Mania.**

This was a girl eighteen years of age who was afflicted with too frequent and profuse menses. From their first appearance the time was irregular—usually about three weeks, though sometimes it was two months. She was fond of reading novels and spent much of her time in bed reading, and was not at all inclined to taking exercise. She became irritable, and during the continuance of her periods was very restless and slept very little. Finally at one of these times after being without sleep for four days and



nights, her mind gave way and she became seriously ill. Her parents were almost frantic with grief and anxiety, and wrote to us for advice. We insisted on a plain simple diet, the prohibition of all books, to keep her from making any mental exertion, and a change of residence with out-door exercise every day, as much as she could endure without fatigue. She was taken to a farm house in the country, given a bath morning and night in salt water, rubbed with coarse towels frequently and given three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui each day. In addition she used Thedford's Black-Draught to regulate her bowels. In two months she returned home with her mind clear and greatly improved every way. She is still under treatment with the Wine and constantly getting better, her periods being apparently restored to the correct time.

#### **CASE NO. 3508.—**

##### **Flooding.**

This was an unmarried lady twenty-five years of age. In 1890 she was taken with severe flooding, reducing her strength so that she was confined to her room, and much of the time to her bed, for several months. The least exertion or over indulgence in food would bring an attack. She finally was able to be up and about the house, but suffered with soreness in the lower bowels, and bearing down pains, and any indiscretion or excitement would be followed by appearance of the menses, great weakness and depression of spirits. We put her on three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui a day, and emulsion of cod liver oil, instructing her to walk in the open air every day, and take a daily all-over bath in water as cold as she could bear it. She followed this treatment, and in three months was able to attend a ball and dance until one o'clock in the morning without any bad results.

#### **CASE NO. 77877.—**

##### **Chlorosis.**

This case was a girl seventeen years old. Her menses appeared when she was sixteen, and were regular in their appearance. Her health was delicate, and she was very fond of reading and would keep her room a whole day if she got a new novel. She ate very little; her complexion became sallow; dark rings formed around her eyes; she had no energy, and dreaded to go to church, or do anything that required exertion. A cough set in, and she would frequently have spells of thumping in her throat, as though "her head was running away and she couldn't stop it." She slept a great deal, but her sleep did not refresh her. She would feel as tired in the morning as

when she went to bed. We advised her mother to give McElree's Wine of Cardui twice a day, keep her out of doors in good weather, regulate her bowels with Thedford's Black-Draught tea, and try to keep her mind employed with some pleasant subject or work. In two months she gained eight pounds in flesh, and is now in good health. She used five bottles of the Wine of Cardui and fifty cents worth of Black-Draught.

#### **CASE NO. 2848.—**

**Chlorosis or** This was an orphan girl nineteen years of age. Her  
**Green Sickness.** menses appeared when thirteen years of age, and were regular for two years. At the age of fifteen years, her mother died and she was sent to boarding school. Having no one to care for or advise her, she did not realize the danger when her menses stopped, and she told no one about it. Gradually her health became bad; she suffered greatly every month, and finally after eighteen months she was sent home a wreck of her former self. Physicians were called, but she got no permanent benefit from their treatment. She stubbornly refused to submit to an examination, insisting that she preferred death. Somebody sent her Dr. McElree's book on "Female Diseases, their Causes, Symptoms and Treatment," and she decided to try the Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught treatment. The first month she was greatly relieved, and when she had used six bottles of the Wine and one package of Thedford's Black-Draught, her menses were completely restored to the correct time. She passed the periods without pain and her general health was excellent.

#### **CASE NO. 4802.—**

**Falling of** This case was a married lady who had been a sufferer  
**the Womb.** from falling of the womb for several years. At times it was worse than others, and her suffering was intense. She had bearing down pains when standing, drawing pains in the calf of the leg, colic-like pains in the lower bowels, and almost unbearable pains in the back, sides, shoulders and neck. When the womb would descend lower than usual, she would almost go into convulsions from the severe pain. We advised the return of the womb to its proper position, and the use of a pessary to assist in keeping the womb in place, Black-Draught tea to regulate the bowels, daily all-over baths in cold water if she could stand it; moderate exercise, but to lie down whenever there were pains; clothing to be suspended from the shoulders; moderation in eating and

drinking, and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day. She began to improve the first month, and in three months wrote that she considered herself entirely cured.

**CASE NO. 8664.—**

**Falling of  
the Womb.**

This young woman suffered for three years with bearing down pains, soreness in lower bowels, sick stomach, pain in the back, drawing pains in the lower limbs and shooting pains in the joints, fingers, breast, shoulders and neck. She was greatly constipated, and at times complained of a pressure on the top of her head as though rocks were piled on it. There was great difficulty in passing water, and at times the womb would descend so low as to protrude from the vagina. She refused to be examined by a physician. With little expectation of relieving so bad a case, we instructed her mother to prepare a sponge about as large as a coffee cup, fastening to it a strong cord, and press the sponge into the cavity, removing it once a day, and using a syringe and as much hot water as possible, then replacing the sponge; to keep her on the simplest diet possible; to give her sufficient Black-Draught tea to insure a free action from the bowels daily, and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day. This course was faithfully followed and the patient commenced to improve at once. Three months after her mother wrote that she considered her cured and that she was riding a bicycle.

**CASE NO. 7619.—**

**Irregular and  
Painful Menstru-  
ation. Slight  
Displacement.**

This woman's monthly sickness varied in time, periods being twenty to forty days apart. At such times she would be prostrated by pain and weakness for one day, then would be up and around, though the flow continued from five to seven days. She had colic-like pains in the bowels, bearing down pains and pains in the groins, hips, and limbs. We advised that she be put in bed at the time that a menses should occur, with a pillow under her hips and kept there until the period was passed, giving her nourishing food and three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui daily. After the period was past, to press a small sponge into the vagina, removing it twice daily and using a syringe; to insist on daily exercise in the open air, but not on her feet if there was fatigue or a bearing down feeling; to regulate her digestion and bowels with Thedford's Black-Draught; give her plenty of nourishing food, but

no pastry, and a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning, repeating the precautions at monthly periods. She gained strength at once; had no symptoms of displaced womb after the first month's treatment, and is now a healthy woman.

**CASE NO. 5641.—**

**Irregular** This lady suffered with pains in the limbs and back,  
**Menstruation** soreness and bearing down sensations in the lower  
**and Leucorrhœa.** bowels, constipation and colic; she had headache and a dull aching in the back of the head and neck; she had almost constant leucorrhœal discharge, and her menstrual periods were very irregular, both in time and quantity; she was nervous and had heart trouble at times. We advised her husband to send her away from home for a while if possible, and let somebody else take care of their three children. To give her a simple, nourishing diet; to have her use a syringe once a day, or more if necessary, and to take a warm all-over bath followed by a shower or sponge with cold water daily; to use Black-Draught tea to regulate her digestion and bowels, and take McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day. He did everything but send her away from home, and wrote us in a month that she was entirely well.

**CASE NO. 5125.—**

**Leucorrhœa** This was a married lady who had been afflicted for  
**and Painful** several years with leucorrhœa or whites, soreness of the  
**Periods.** bowels, backache, palpitation of the heart, sick headache, and was a great sufferer every three or four weeks. In this case the lady bought some Wine of Cardui and used one bottle before consulting us. The Wine relieved the heart trouble and she suffered less pain, but the leucorrhœal discharge continued, and her strength did not increase. We advised her to use an injection of water as hot as it could be borne twice a day, filling the vagina for half an hour at a time; also to take an all-over bath and rub with a coarse towel every day; to take a teaspoonful of Black-Draught tea after each meal for a week; to continue the Wine of Cardui, taking three doses per day. In two months she reported that she was better than she had been in ten years, and believed she was permanently cured.

**CASE NO. 1981.—**

**Leucorrhœa** The gentleman who reports this case says: "My wife  
**or Whites.** had what the doctor called 'whites,' but he could do her no good, so perhaps he didn't know what ailed her. She was first attacked with irregular return of menses. They would be fol-

lowered by a yellow and very offensive discharge which caused great soreness of the parts and violent itching. She also had piles and great constipation of the bowels. I got some of Thedford's Liver Medicine, or Black-Draught, for the constipated bowels, and it relieved her so promptly that we were induced to try your McElree's Wine of Cardui for her other troubles. It acted like a charm, and less than four bottles cured her."

**CASE NO. 566.—**

**Flooding and  
Leucorrhœa.**

This case was caused by, or followed, flooding. The lady gave birth to a child, and by some mismanagement flooding set in and caused serious derangement, her courses coming on as often as every two or three weeks for two years. There was a leucorrhœal discharge almost constantly; her appetite failed the pulse became very weak; she became emaciated, very pale, nervous, and finally kept her room most of the time. We recommended a diet of beef, milk, stale bread and fruit. Riding at first and walking in the open air when her strength would permit, and three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui each day. In three months she gained fifteen pounds in weight, regained her strength, the discharge was stopped and her courses were restored to the regular time each month.

[NOTE.]—The free and frequent use of a vaginal syringe and warm water or a solution of carbolic acid is recommended in all cases of leucorrhœa. Cleanliness is the enemy of inflammation: besides water has a quieting effect in allaying inflammation from any cause.

**CASE NO. 7451.—**

**Inflammation of  
the Vagina.**

This was a married woman, thirty-five years of age, who had given birth to three children, but all had died when one or two months old. Her menstrual periods were frequently irregular, two or three to five weeks apart. During the period there was no pain, but following she would suffer greatly for four to six days. These pains were like a knife cutting through the lower bowels, kidneys, back and womb. After meals she would bloat and feel very uncomfortable, and be attacked with dizziness and sick stomach. We advised her to use a fountain syringe once a day, with as much blood-warm water as could be retained for three to five minutes; to take a small quantity of Thedford's Black-Draught tea after meals, and three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui every day, and to continue this treat-



ment for one month. She was entirely relieved of the pains and stomach troubles, and in her last letter said she was pregnant and in better health than ever in her life.

#### **CASE NO. 2769.**

##### **Inflammation of the Vagina.**

This young woman, while at boarding school had scarlet fever, and during convalescence took cold and was in bad health for two years, constantly getting worse. When she applied to us she was subject to great pain in the lower bowels, left side, back and hip, at each monthly period. Her eyesight was failing and one of her eyes was greatly inflamed. Her menstrual periods were irregular and her physician pronounced it ulceration of the womb and whites. She had palpitation of the heart, and the least excitement caused smothering spells. We recommended vaginal injections of an infusion of carbolic acid and warm water twice a day for at least one month, perfect quietude during menstrual periods, all the out-door exercise she could bear, wholesome diet, daily all-over baths, and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day. The first month there was great improvement and in three months the pains had entirely ceased, her eyesight was restored and her menses returned at regular intervals.

#### **CASE NO. 18006.—**

##### **Ovarites.**

This lady was the mother of five children when she had been married only five years. After the birth of her last child, (which was still-born) she was attacked by a pain in the left hip, extending to the right shoulder, side and neck and terminating in the top of her head. She was also afflicted with a burning sensation in the small of the back and across the lower bowels. This was followed by roaring or buzzing in the ears, shortness of breath, burning and cramping in the stomach, tingling or numbness of the hands and feet, and pains in all parts of the body. She was extremely nervous, and her flesh had a dead feeling and eyes were very weak. We instructed this lady to eat nothing but dry bread and drink nothing but water; to regulate the action of the bowels with a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught, and to take three doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui every day. She used three bottles of Wine and then wrote that she was entirely well, and no kind of food hurt her in the least.

**CASE NO. 943.**

**Change  
of Life.**

This was a woman forty-six years of age who had raised a family of five children. Soon after she reached the age of forty-five years, the menses became irregular in both the time of appearance and quantity of the discharge. She had symptoms of biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism and general debility of the whole system. At night she was restless, her hands and feet would be numb, especially the outside of the hands and little finger. She became morose, cross and nothing pleased her. She complained of headache and dizziness nearly all the time; her married daughter became greatly alarmed and wrote to Dr. McElree for advice. She was advised to dismiss her doctor, relieve her mother of all household duties, and to get her to sleep as much as possible day or night; to take her for a walk as often as she could; give her a warm bath every day, and then rub her ten minutes; to give her Thedford's Black-Draught tea when she complained of indigestion and two doses of McElree's Wine of Cardui every day. Her troubles did not cease at once, but she showed improvement the first week. This treatment was kept up for nearly a year, when all of the bad symptoms had disappeared and the patient said she felt better than when she was a girl at school.

**CASE NO. 3656.—**

**Change  
of Life.**

This lady had enjoyed fairly good health until she reached the age of forty-five years. She became subject to flushes of heat, rushes of blood to the face and head, uterine hemorrhages and diarrhoea. The return of the menstrual flow became irregular, at times occurring every week or two weeks, and then disappearing for two or three months. She was nervous and irritable, and had many alarming symptoms, indicating *Change of Life*. She used Wine of Cardui three months, gained the flesh she had lost, the unfavorable symptoms disappeared, and she passed the critical period of her life in safety and in excellent health.

**CASE NO. 387.—**

**Change  
of Life.**

This woman was attacked with a severe flooding spell when forty-two years old. After that her menstrual periods were very irregular, but when there was a menses, it would be very profuse, lasting eight or ten days. She became very weak and nervous and suffered with pains in all parts of the body.

Her bowels were greatly constipated, and she was subject to hot flushes from her waist up, and all the blood in her body would seem to rush to her head for a few minutes at a time. We advised her to visit her sister in an adjoining state for a few months, and to take a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning. She was able to regulate her bowels with Black-Draught tea, and in four months returned home as sound as a dollar.

#### **CASE NO. 169.—**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Congestion<br/>and Overloaded<br/>Rectum.</b> | <p>This case was a negro woman whose menses stopped, but at the usual period every month, blood would flow from her nose, and she would suffer terribly with pain in the top of her head until she would become unconscious. Her bowels were constipated, and her body would swell so that she could wear none of her usual clothing. When she regained consciousness, she would suffer terribly with pains in her back, hips, knees, arms and joints. Any food would distress her so that she could not lie down at night, and had to sleep propped up in bed with pillows. She was a valuable house servant, and her employer called the family physician to treat her but she got no better. We became interested in the case and instructed her employer to give a double dose of Thedford's Black-Draught when her next period occurred; to inject hot water into the vagina and put her in a tub of hot water for half an hour and then put her in bed, giving her a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every four hours. A natural menses appeared at the correct time and the treatment was repeated the next month with a like result. The woman now insists on sleeping with a bottle of Wine of Cardui under her pillow all the time. We think the Black-Draught was entitled to the greater credit in this case.</p> |
|--|--|

#### **CASE NO. 2689.—**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Disordered<br/>Stomach and<br/>Painful Periods.</b> | <p>This was a married lady, the mother of three children. From the age of puberty she had suffered pains monthly. About a week before her sickness she would feel a fullness in her stomach and a heavy, sleepy feeling in her eyes, followed by pains in each side of her stomach, increasing in violence until she would have to take to her bed, sometimes for three or four days. Treatment was neglected until her general health began to</p> |
|--|---|

give way. In such cases as this the weakness seems to be of the stomach, the congestion in the ovaries extending to the chest and affecting the stomach. Such cases are of frequent occurrence, and are extremely annoying and painful. We instructed this lady to commence a week before the regular period with a small dose of Black-Draught tea after meals and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day, and to continue this until the period was past. She found that this treatment relieved her entirely, and by repeating it she has had no further trouble.

#### **CASE NO. 966.—**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>General</b>      | This lady is the wife of a prominent citizen of Arkansas, and was confined and apparently recovered from  |
| <b>Debility and</b> | its effects, but about four months afterward began to   |
| <b>Nervousness.</b> | complain of weakness and suffered from shortness of, or difficulty in breathing, and was greatly constipated. She continued in this condition for about a year, and at the time her husband wrote us that menstruation was entirely suppressed. She was nervous, irritable, despondent, and suffered with frequent headache, pains between the shoulders, dizziness and insomnia. These symptoms were intensified at each monthly period, when she suffered greatly for a week or more, leaving her weaker at each recurrence. Her husband sent her to her sister living in an adjoining state, where she was confined to a diet of milk for two weeks, used a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught to regulate the bowels, and took a dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day for a month. She went back to her husband entirely restored to health. Change of climate and surroundings are frequently great aids to the Wine of Cardui treatment in such cases as this one, which we class as general debility, rather than a specific female disease. |

#### **CASE NO. 1641.—**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Chronic</b>      | This lady, fifty-five years old, wrote that she had suffered with a complication of dropsy, rheumatism, falling  |
| <b>Indigestion.</b> | of the womb and inflammation of the bowels for twenty years. Her symptoms indicated chronic indigestion and torpid liver, which had caused the other derangements. We advised the use of Thedford's Black-Draught tea every other day for a week, then every third day for a week and McElree's Wine of Cardui three times a day until relieved. In three weeks she reported that she was in better health than she had been in twenty-five years. |

# EXAMINATION BLANK

## FOR WOMEN.

Age? \_\_\_\_\_ years. Weight? \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. Gaining? \_\_\_\_\_

How long married? \_\_\_\_\_ years. How many children? \_\_\_\_\_

Age of youngest? \_\_\_\_\_ years. Your employment? \_\_\_\_\_

Are your Menstrual Periods regular? \_\_\_\_\_

How often? \_\_\_\_\_ Continue? \_\_\_\_\_ days.

Scanty or full? \_\_\_\_\_ Painful? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have pains at the monthly period in your

Head? \_\_\_\_\_ Neck? \_\_\_\_\_ Back? \_\_\_\_\_ Sides? \_\_\_\_\_

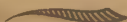
Numbness? \_\_\_\_\_ Dizziness? \_\_\_\_\_ Heart Palpitation? \_\_\_\_\_

Nausea? \_\_\_\_\_ Faintness? \_\_\_\_\_ Nervousness? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have bearing down pains? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you have Whites? \_\_\_\_\_ Indigestion? \_\_\_\_\_ Constipation \_\_\_\_\_

How is your Appetite? \_\_\_\_\_ Sleep Well? \_\_\_\_\_

To Any Afflicted Lady 

If you will fill out the above blank and send it to us with 25 cents in postage stamps or money, we will send you a 25-cent package of Thedford's Black-Draught and a letter, instructing you how to treat your case in the privacy of your own home, also telling you what medicines to take and how to take them.

Address

**LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT,**

The Chattanooga Medicine Co.,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ella B. Jenkins, Stranger, Tex., says: "I wrote the Advisory Department, and have been greatly benefited by the treatment."

I enclose 25 cents for one package of Black-Draught and instructions for treatment of my case.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# PART III.

---

## Home Treatment

—OF—

## FAMILY DISEASES.

---

Prepared Under the Supervision of an Experienced  
Physician.

---

For the Use and Instruction of Patrons of  
The Chattanooga Medicine Co.

---

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

1894.

## CHAPTER I.

### Disorders of Digestion.

**Dyspepsia and Indigestion.** Dyspepsia and indigestion are interchangeable, and both express a functional derangement of the stomach, characterized by disorders of the functions of digestion and assimilation. Dyspepsia is often inherited, that is, certain faulty conditions of the nervous system are apt to be transmitted from the parent to the offspring, which are apt to spend themselves upon the digestive apparatus. The inordinate mental activity, the active competitions of life, the struggle for existence, the haste to get rich, and all the rapid modes of living incident to American citizens contribute to this end. Old age predisposes to dyspepsia, and all depressed states of the system generally, as in anæmia, in exhausting discharges, hemorrhages, and leucorrhœa. The exciting causes are imperfect mastication, bolting the food, eating large quantities of food, the eating of indigestible and unwholesome food, or food that is improperly cooked. Irregularity in the meals, and the allowing of too long an interval to lapse between the meals are influential factors in bringing about dyspepsia. Severe mental and physical exertion immediately after eating are prolific sources of this almost universal malady.

**Symptoms of Indigestion.** Perverted appetite, which is either capricious or wanting; a sense of weight and uneasiness lasting through the period of digestion, or a feeling as if a foreign body were lodged behind the breast bone or in the throat, with a sense of oppression or dyspnœa; acidity or heart-burn; flatulency and water-rash; there is pain and soreness in the pit of the stomach during digestion; the bowels are constipated, and the urine is scanty and high-colored; there is drowsiness after meals, with wakefulness at night, headache, and a lack of mental vigor and activity; there is palpitation of the heart and its beats are irregular.

**Home Treatment of Dyspepsia.** The most important indication is to regulate the diet. Forbid sweet, starchy or fatty articles of food, eat small amounts at a time, and thoroughly masticate it. Rest after eating from one-half to an hour. Regulate the bowels, and relieve the constipation by Thedford's Black-Draught, and aid digestion with some of the many forms and combinations of pepsin. A dose of McElree's Wine of Cardui every morning to improve the system if it is depressed. Change of scene, travel and agreeable occupation, contribute materially to the cure of this disease.

**The Best Remedy.** If America is the home of dyspepsia, it is also the home of its antidote—Thedford's Black-Draught. Wherever this great remedy is known the horrors of dyspepsia are mitigated. A small quantity of the powders carried in the pocket, and eaten dry when symptoms of indigestion are felt, never fails to relieve the sufferer; and if proper hygienic rules are followed the disease is permanently eradicated.

From Rev. Arthur I. Leet, the celebrated evangelist of the M. E. Church South, who was also Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Georgia:

RINGGOLD, GA., April 26, 1873.

*M. A. Thedford & Co.:*

I certify that I have known and used the liver medicine prepared by Dr. A. Q. Simmons, and since his death by you (Thedford's Black-Draught) for twenty-six years, and without hesitancy pronounce it the very best specific for liver complaint. Its use, I believe, saved my life; and from my knowledge of its use in Georgia it has produced more permanent cures in liver diseases than any and all others combined. It is the best family medicine in the States—in the world.

ARTHUR I. LEET

**Stomatitis or Sore Mouth.** Sore mouth is a common trouble, occurring in both children and adults. It is acute inflammation of the whole or a part of the lining membrane of the mouth and tongue. This inflammation may continue until large patches of grayish white ulcers are formed. These ulcers are usually found on the inside surface of the lips and cheeks, on the tongue or the roof of the mouth.

**Causes.** The ulcerated form of this disease is caused by disorders of the stomach, errors of diet, depressed vital forces and uncleanness. The inflammation may be caused by taking into the stomach food or drink that is too hot, too cold

or too highly seasoned, or by excessive use of tobacco or stimulants. The disease is indicated by redness and swelling and by the presence of grayish white ulcers which are painful, the pain being aggravated by talking or the presence of food or drink in the mouth.

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Treatment of<br/>Sore Mouth.</b> | Avoid all acid fruits and vegetables or anything that will produce acid indigestion in the stomach. The surface of each ulcer should be cleaned and then touched with a little carbolic acid. The mouth should be rinsed with a solution of chlorate of potash, and one to five grains swallowed every three to four hours. To prevent a re-appearance of ulcers, indigestion should be prevented by the use of a small dose of Thedford's Black-Draught after meals and the use of a tonic to build up the system, for which purpose McElree's Wine of Cardui is recommended, especially where the patient is a female. Take one to three doses each day. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

### **ACUTE GASTRIC CATARRH, or Inflammation of the Stomach.**

This disease is also known as gastric or bilious fever and acute indigestion, the lesion that produces it being an active inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach or of the tissues that compose its walls. The most frequent causes are errors in diet, insufficient mastication of food, swallowing ice cold water when the stomach is overheated, or drinks that are too hot, excessive eating and the drinking of intoxicating liquors—attacks frequently following drunken sprees. Sudden change in the atmosphere and weather influence the condition of the stomach, and gastric and bilious fevers are common at those seasons of the year marked by frequent changes of temperature, such as the hot days and cool nights of autumn.

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Symptoms of<br/>the Disease.</b> | Inflammation of the stomach is characterized by moderate fever, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, painful digestion of food, disordered bowels, and occasional attacks of vertigo. The tongue is heavily coated, a bad taste in the mouth, bad breath, vomiting of undigested food and then of bilious matter, and headache. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Treatment of<br/>Gastric Catarrh<br/>or Bilious Fever.</b> | In acute attacks of this disease, give the stomach as complete rest as possible, taking very little food. If the stomach is overloaded, give an emetic or have the patient drink large draughts of hot water. If the small bowels are overloaded, or the tongue is heavily coated, a two-grain dose |
|---|---|

of calomel should be taken and repeated every two hours until three are taken, followed by a dose of Thedford's Black-Draught in three hours. If there is persistent nausea take one-twelfth of a grain of calomel and repeat. Lime water will also be found useful.

Thedford's Black-Draught taken occasionally during the fall months or when there are symptoms of biliousness, will prevent attacks of this disease if proper rules of diet and hygiene are observed. Its effect is to tone up the stomach and brace it against the effects of sudden changes of the weather and malarial influences. A bitters made by putting a small package of Black-Draught powders into a quart of good whisky and taking a dram every morning for a week will insure against an attack.

TRENTON, TODD Co., KY.

Chattanooga Medicine Co.

My wife was taken with an attack of bilious fever, and we could find no medicine that would give her relief. She said if she had some of Thedford's Black-Draught she would get well. I searched the old packages and found about one-fourth of a twenty-five cent package, and gave it to her. In two days the fever disappeared. She says it is the best medicine in the world, and I know it is the best for all bilious attacks.

J. T. CRISWELL.

KIOWA, IND. TERRITORY, April 4, 1892,

Chattanooga Medicine Co.

In August, 1890, I had a severe attack of malarial fever which left me very weak, with pains in the top of my head and a sinking sickness in my stomach; had no appetite, very nervous, and could not stand without turning blind and dizzy. My husband got me some Black-Draught and Wine of Cardui and in ten days I was all right, and I have had better health the past year and a half than I ever had.

MRS. LEATHA A. BUCHANAN.

RINGGOLD, CATOOSA Co., GA.

Chattanooga Medicine Co.

Thedford's Black-Draught saved my life. I lay eleven weeks with a cough so bad that I could get no sleep or rest. We tried doctors and many kinds of medicines, but nothing relieved me until my husband made a quick tea from the Black-Draught powders. In three hours I dropped off into sleep, and slept all night, the first rest I had in eleven weeks. I wish I could give a full statement of all it has done for me.

MRS. MARTHA A. J. DAVIS.



## CHAPTER II.

---

### Disorders of the Liver.

---

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Liver</b>         | The liver is the great purifying organ of the body. If it is congested or torpid in its action, the whole digestive system becomes deranged. The blood is corrupted, the bowels are overtaxed and irritated, inflammation causes pains in different parts, the kidneys sympathise and the nervous system is disordered.   |
| <b>Complaints.</b>   |   |
| <b>Symptoms of</b>   | The symptoms that result from torpid action of the liver are so varied by complication with symptoms of   |
| <b>Torpid Liver.</b> | derangement of other organs, that it is difficult to distinguish them specifically. Probably a light gray color of the stools is the most invariable sign. The tongue is heavily coated, there are chilly sensations in the back, pains in the right side and if there is congestion and swelling of the organ, there is likely to be difficulty of breathing, and the patient is misled into the belief that the lungs are involved. Indigestion, headache, dizziness, numbness in the hands, arms and legs, neuralgic or shifting pains, varying pulse and many other alarming symptoms are likely to appear. Chills and fever, malarial and other types of fever accompany disordered action of this important organ. If its derangements are neglected they become chronic and result in enlargement, abscess and cancer. |
| <b>Hygiene</b>       | The simplest and most common derangements of the liver, result from overloading or incomplete evacuation  |
| <b>of the Liver.</b> | of the bowels. A thorough washing out of the bowels and rectum with warm water occasionally, would obviate most of these derangements. For this purpose a fountain syringe is best. As much water as possible should be used and while full, the bowels should be kneaded. A quicker and easier way of clearing the bowels is by taking a large dose of Theford's Black-Draught at bed time, and repeating the second night after. The indiscriminate use of calomel and cathartic  |

pills is dangerous and should be avoided. Some of the common articles of food are laxatives, while others deaden the tone of the stomach and liver. Thedford's Black-Draught is composed of vegetables of strong laxative qualities. By taking a dose of this harmless medicine immediately after meals, it mixes with the food and imparts the necessary laxative properties. The tone of the liver and stomach is preserved and the proper digestion of the food encouraged. The condition of the skin has much to do with a proper disposition of the waste matter which must escape from the body. Daily baths and friction of the skin are essential for keeping it in a healthy condition and prepared to do its duty in assisting the liver in its work.

#### **Home**

#### **Treatment of**

#### **Liver Complaint.**

If by neglect of proper care of yourself, or by climatic surroundings you are threatened with congested, enlarged or disordered liver, try first the efficacy of the Thedford's Black-Draught treatment. If it seems to fail, there is a complication of diseases which requires the attention of a physician. Where there are chills quinine is indicated, but to restore the tone of the diseased organ, the Black-Draught treatment will usually be found sufficient.

HILLMAN'S STORE, ALA.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Being of a bilious temperament I was for many years subject to all diseases arising from torpid or inactive liver, and paid hundreds of dollars for doctors' services, and was near to death several times. Six years ago my attention was called to Thedford's Black-Draught, and since I commenced its use I have had hardly a day's sickness. As a prevention and cure for diseases arising from a disordered liver, I do not believe there is a medicine made that equals Thedford's Black-Draught for man, and I use it with great success among my stock.

J. C. CARTER.

#### **Malarial Poison.—**

Malaria is a poison that seems to be produced and multiplied by heat, moisture and decomposing vegetable matter. While it is more common in marshy districts, and where the soil is rich and productive it is not confined to those localities, but frequently develops on hills and mountain tops, and in towns and cities that are deficient in sewerage and drainage of stagnant pools and ponds. Where it exists, it infects the atmosphere and possibly the water and exposed articles of food. It causes fevers of different types, the most common being chills and fever, malaria, typho-malarial and other complications. The poison is doubt-

less absorbed by all persons who come in contact with it, but those whose liver and bowels act with vigor and promptness escape an attack—the poison being expelled.

**Symptoms of Malaria.** The presence of malarial poison in the system is indicated by a sallow, lifeless appearance of the skin, yellow eyeballs, light colored and usually frequent stools, highly colored urine, aching limbs, chilly sensations, restless sleep, coated tongue, headache, loss of appetite, and depressed tired feeling almost constantly. These symptoms gradually develop into an acute attack of some of the malarial types of fever, unless a persistent effort is made to expell the poison from the system.

**Treatment of Malaria.** If the poison has not developed an acute attack of fever, the first effort should be to get rid of the poison by giving the patient sufficient Black-Draught tea to empty the bowels, repeating the second and fourth day, and in the intervals give twenty grain of quinine, divided into three doses, three to four hours apart. To prevent attacks of malaria during seasons and in localities where it is prevalent, all exposure to night or early morning air, and too excessive fatigue and heat of the sun, should be avoided. Great care should be taken not to overburden the stomach or to eat articles that are difficult to digest.

**Black-Draught Bitters.** Put the contents of a twenty-five-cent package of Thedford's Black-Draught in a quart of good whiskey, let it stand over night and take a dram every morning. Forty grains of quinine added to the bitters will improve them. Water, sugar and spices, to suit the taste, may be added.

### Chills and Fever.—

This is the most common type of the malarial fevers, and in many districts almost every family is attacked every season. The paroxysm of fever comes on with a chill, lasting from a few moments to half an hour. The first indication is cold extremities—nose, ears, feet and hands being affected. The chill increases in violence till the teeth chatter and the whole body shakes. This stage is succeeded by high fever, full pulse, headache and thirst. After a time the fever abates and the patient is relieved until another paroxysm of the same kind occurs, which will be in one, two, three, seven, fourteen or twenty-one days, unless proper treatment is pursued.

**Treatment of Chills and Fever.** The same treatment with Thedford's Black-Draught and quinine is to be followed as in malaria, except that the last dose of quinine should be at least three to five hours before the expected paroxysm.

#### **Treatment of Fevers.—**

In the treatment of all fevers the following general plan should be observed:

- 1st.—To REDUCE THE TEMPERATURE: A cold tub bath will be effective, but is not always without danger. A cold sponge bath is of marked advantage. Quinine, in twenty-grain doses, divided, is usually reliable.
- 2nd.—To LESSEN THE CIRCULATION: If the pulse is full, strong and rapid, use aconite,—one drop every hour.
- 3d.—THE SECRETIONS: Give Thedford's Black-Draught to move the bowels regularly and to keep the kidneys active.
- 4th.—NOURISH THE PATIENT: Don't "starve a fever." Give milk, butter-milk, beef tea and other light nutritious foods in small quantities, but at frequent intervals.
- 5th.—REST AND SLEEP: Never disturb the patient when sleeping naturally to give medicine or nourishment.

#### **Biliousness.—**

It is a very common occurrence to hear people say that they are "bilious." It is simply another name for torpid liver. If neglected, the healthy tone of the whole system is reduced, the circulation becomes sluggish, the blood is thin and weak, the urine high-colored, the appetite poor, the tongue coated and there is a constant depressed feeling.

Thedford's Black-Draught must be used until the liver and kidneys gain their accustomed tone, and the bowels are emptied and cleansed of foul accumulations.

Use daily tub baths and friction after, to improve the condition of the skin. Fast for a day, and then eat only those articles that are easily digested.

BOSWORTH, NEV., Jan. 1, 1893.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co.*

Three or four years ago I was stricken down to my bed with great constipation and dead liver. I had given up to die, when a lady friend recommended Thedford's Black-Draught. In March, 1891, I commenced to use it, and gained strength at once. I am now entirely well, and have gained forty-one pounds in weight. MRS. SUE SYLVESTER.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Disorders of the Bowels—Constipation—Diarrhœa.

##### **Constipation of the Bowels.**

Constipation is a state of the alimentary canal, in which there is a prolonged retention of the fæces, due to lack of tone or strength of the muscular walls of the bowels, or to a deficiency in the secretions of the liver and bowels. There are probably more complaints caused by constipated bowels than in any other way. Daily stools are a necessity to perfect health, and whenever they are changed in character, quantity, or frequency, some part of the system will suffer for the neglect. Women are prone to constipation more than men. False modesty, which imposes restraint upon young girls, and their ignorance of the necessity of regularity, their habits of indoor life and avoidance of exercise, are largely the cause of this. The close relation of the organs of menstruation and reproduction to those of digestion offers another explanation. The pressure upon the bowels, resulting from the monthly engorgement and enlargement of the womb, and repeated pregnancies in child-bearing women, tends to hinder the passage of the fæces through the large bowel.

##### **Causes.**

Constipation occurs in the aged and infants more often than in those who lead active lives. Prominent among the active causes of constipation are indigestion and dyspepsia, food that is too rich or too highly seasoned, a diet that is deficient in fruits and vegetables, irregular habits of the patient, a neglect to go to stool at the proper time, lack of out-door exercise, and too much dosing with cathartics and other medicines.

##### **Symptoms.**

In a healthy condition, the majority of persons have one stool each day, although it is not considered a departure from health if more than that number occurs. When constipated, the bowels only move every three or four days, attended with great straining and distress, and flushed face. Or in other



cases the bowels may be relieved once a day, but the stool is small and hard, causing great pain.

#### **Treatment**

#### **of Constipation.**

Dosing the system with cathartic pills, generally containing mercury or aloes, or with calomel whenever there is a cessation of stool, is pernicious in the extreme, and is often attended with greater damage to the general health than is likely from the disease. The female system, especially, is too delicate to withstand such severe shocks as these powerful remedies give. The successful treatment depends upon the removal of the cause, and the co-operation of the patient. The patient must have a regular hour each day for going to stool, and must remain a sufficient time to permit a thorough evacuation of the bowels. Failing in this, take a sufficient dose of tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders on retiring at night, to insure a free action in the morning. Repeat this every time there is a failure, but do not neglect to go to the stool at a stated hour each day. Continue this treatment until there is no necessity for the tea. Take a plenty of out-door exercise every day, together with frequent baths, followed by a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel. Regulate the diet, and eat plenty of good, sound vegetables and fruit,—onions, turnip greens and things of that kind are good; also apples, peaches, oranges and all kinds of berries that are fully ripe and not decayed. Purgative mineral waters and cathartic medicines are to be used with caution, their reckless administration often doing more harm than good. The use of a fountain syringe, forcing as much warm water into bowels as possible, then kneading them and retaining the water for some time, will be found efficacious in cases of habitual constipation.

#### **Diarrhœa.**

This disorder is a symptom rather than a disease—the disease being either an acute or chronic catarrh of the small bowel, which is frequently called diarrhœa from the predominating symptom. Acute diarrhœa is the result of errors and indiscretion in diet, being produced by excessive indulgence in food, as well as by eating indigestible articles or drinking impure water. The summer temperature is many times responsible for outbreaks of diarrhœa; and an attack may be brought on by exposure to cold and damp air when in a perspiring state. Diarrhœa may be a symptom of wasting pulmonary diseases, of typhoid fever, of some disease of the liver, and of obstinate indigestion and dyspepsia. When accompanying these troubles it assumes a chronic form, and is the most troublesome and intractable affection with which we have to deal.

### Symptoms

#### of Diarrhœa.

The symptoms of diarrhœa are so familiar to every one that a description of them is hardly necessary. It is important though to know the origin, and to distinguish it from other diseases having frequent stools as a symptom. When it is the result of over-eating, eating too rapidly, or of eating indigestible articles of food, or is due to worms in the intestinal canal, the patient, a few hours after meals, complains of colic pains and flatulency with a desire for stool, which ceases when the purging begins. The tongue is heavily coated, and there is nausea. The stools are of a brown fluid containing fœces, that are offensive in odor. There is another form in which the food passes through the bowels more or less unaltered, not having been assimilated by the system. The stools are frequent, mucous, covered with bile and mixed with undigested food. The patient becomes emaciated, the skin becomes dry, sallow and wrinkled, the pulse is weak and feeble, and the muscles shrink and lose their elasticity. When the liver acts too violently, and an excessive secretion of bile is poured into the bowel acting as an irritant, the stools become frequent, are green or yellow in color, and produce scalding sensations at the anus, and griping pains in the abdomen. Any of these forms of diarrhœa may become chronic by exciting permanent diseases of the intestines.

### Treatment

#### of Diarrhœa.

The first indication is to remove the cause and keep the patient quiet in bed. Get rid of the irritant in the bowels by a laxative, and for this nothing is better than a spoonful of Black-Draught tea, in which there is placed twenty drops of laudanum if the dose is for an adult. After each evacuation of the bowels the barrel should be washed out with warm or cold water, a fountain syringe being used for the purpose. If the evacuations continue, injections of starch and laudanum are often of benefit in checking the diarrhœa. In all diarrhœa, restricted and regulated diet is imperative, milk being the most suitable. Activity of the skin and kidneys should be encouraged. Locally warmth to the abdomen will be most grateful. Mustard, turpentine steepes, or a spice poultice which is made as follows: Cloves, allspice, cinnamon and anise seeds, each half an ounce, pounded in a mortar, and placed between two pieces of coarse flannel about six inches square, and quilted in; soak this for a few minutes in hot whiskey or water and apply to the bowels, heating again as it becomes cool. When the lower bowel is the seat of the trouble, the disease becomes a bloody flux, and the stools consist of a grayish transparent mass, containing more or less blood and pus. There is great prostration, fever, nausea and vomiting. The patient must be confined to the bed and placed in the care of a physician.

## CHAPTER IV.

---

### Intestinal Colic—Bilious Colic—Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum.

---

Colic is a spasmodic contraction of the muscular layer of the small intestine, and is characterized by acute paroxysms of pain in the bowels, which are relieved by pressure. It is caused by constipation, the presence in the bowels of indigestible food, coarse and irritating articles, as husks of grain, seeds of fruits, and hardened fæces, an abnormal amount of bile discharged into the bowels, lead-poisoning, chronic malaria.

**Symptoms.** A paroxysm appears with an attack of pain spreading over the abdomen, alternating with intervals of ease. The pain is tearing, cutting, pressing; the patient is restless and seeks ease by compressing the bowels; the features are pinched and the skin is cold; the abdomen is tense, and the pulse weak and feeble; there is nausea and vomiting and a desire to empty the bowels. An attack may last from a few minutes to several hours, when it may cease suddenly with a feeling of great relief to the patient.

**Treatment.** The important point is to remove the cause. If it is due to the presence in the bowels of some irritating food, or to an accumulation of fæces, an active purgative is indicated. Give the patient a large dose of tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powder, or if you have no tea, give the powder in a dry form if the stomach will receive and retain it. A hot tea is better, however. An hypodermic injection of morphine will relieve the patient, but care should be exercised in giving the injection when not in the hands of a physician. Applications of warm cloths or a warm poultice sprinkled with laudanum to the abdomen will always be found to afford welcome relief.

**Bilious Colic.** Frequently persons are subject to periodical attacks of what is known as bilious colic. In most cases these attacks may be prevented by the use of Thedford's Black-Draught taken immediately after eating in small doses, before the time of an expected attack.

The following letter from Rev. Granville Dockery, pastor of the Baptist church at Columbia, Ky., will illustrate the usefulness of this great remedy.

COLUMBIA, KY., Jan. 3, 1893.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

For the past five or six years I have frequently been troubled with torpid liver and indigestion, accompanied by BILIOUS COLIC. I began the use of Thedford's Black-Draught last fall, and found relief after the first dose. Since then when symptoms of an attack appear, I resort to the same remedy, which seems to accomplish all that could be desired. So great is my wife's faith in the remedy that she is unwilling for me to leave home to engage in a series of meetings, without first supplying myself with a package of it.

GRANVILLE DOCKERY.

### **Cholera Morbus.—**

Cholera morbus is an acute catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, of sudden onset, and manifested by violent pains and incessant vomiting and purging. It is a disease of the summer and autumn seasons, and is caused by irritants of all kinds in the bowels, such as unripe fruits and vegetables, and decayed or fermented articles of food. The intemperate use of ice water and other cool drinks after a full meal, or when the body is overheated or exhausted with fatigue, and all sudden changes of temperature may induce an attack.

**Symptoms.** The onset is sudden and violent, occurring generally after midnight, the patient being aroused by a feeling of pressure at the pit of the stomach, with vomiting and purging, and violent and tearing pains. The patient is rapidly emaciated and reduced in strength, the body shrinks, the surface of the skin cold and covered with a clammy sweat, and the pulse is feeble; the thirst becomes intense, the tongue cold, dry and coated, and eyes dark and sunken; the stools at first are of ordinary fæces, but soon they change to a liquid, and are of a whitish or green color.

**Treatment of Cholera Morbus.** Give opium in some form at once. A hypodermic injection is best. If the stomach has not been emptied by vomiting an emetic of mustard and hot water should be given and repeated until the overcharged organ is emptied. While

waiting for the full effect of the opium, the pain may be alleviated by a brisk friction of the bowels by kneading them to excite their action, and by the application of a mustard poultice over the seat of pain. It is always a wise plan to give as little by the mouth as possible, allowing the bowels to have complete rest. As preventatives to those who are predisposed to these attacks, it would be well during the summer months to refrain from the use of acid drinks, and to eat only those things which are nutritious and easily digested. Unripe fruits and articles of food liable to fermentation should not be indulged in. Slight attacks of indigestion should not be neglected, and any irregularity of the bowels must receive immediate attention. The use of Thedford's Black-Draught by persons subject to attacks of this disease will usually prevent them. It should be kept constantly in the house, and upon the first symptom of indigestion or constipation of the bowels, it should be used in appropriate doses.

### **Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint.—**

#### **Cholera**

Is the same disease in the child as cholera morbus in the adult. It is an acute catarrh of the bowels, occurring in children during the period of the first teething.

#### **Infantum.**

The first two years is the age for cholera infantum, and the summer months the season of the year. Bad hygiene is a prolific cause, including damp, ill ventilated and close houses, impure and contaminated air, prolonged and continuous hot weather and improper food. Children of feeble, delicate constitutions are more liable to the disease as are those from twelve to six months of age.

#### **Symptoms of**

The attack is sudden, whether it occurs in the midst of health or in a child suffering with loose bowels. Sometimes the child is restless, irritable and feverish before

#### **Cholera**

any bowel symptoms are manifest, then diarrhoea

#### **Infantum.**

comes on, vomiting occurs and the disease is fully developed, with vomiting, purging, pain in the bowels, fever, rapid pulse and thirst. The stools change from a fecal character to a thin watery consistency, and are from ten to twenty in number per day.

#### **Treatment**

The strength of the child must be maintained, and food and drink in such quantities as the irritable stomach will retain must be given—a teaspoonful at a time, repeated frequently. The purging must be checked by

#### **of Cholera**

#### **Infantum.**

an enema containing two or three drops of laudanum, given every

three hours. The abdomen should be bathed in mustard water several times a day. A flax-seed poultice applied to the bowels will be of benefit. The body should be sponged with water at a blood-heat frequently during the twenty-four hours. The little patient should lie on a bed, not in the nurses arms: perfect cleanliness of person, diapers and clothing is essential, and the sick room must be large, cool and airy. Stimulants are of advantage, and in collapse the temperature must be kept up by hot flannel wraps and hot water baths.

GORDON, TEXAS, Dec. 21, 1893.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co.:*

I firmly believe your Thedford's Black-Draught saved my husband's life. He was subject to spells of violent cramping at the pit of the stomach, chest and back, with smothering and vomiting. Cold perspiration would cover the body until the bed clothes would be dripping wet. He would remain in this condition for hours. His physician would give him injections of morphine and chloroform by inhalation to relieve the pains, and treated him afterwards, but the attacks still continued until he became a mere shadow of himself, everything he ate causing him great distress. This continued for twelve months, when he got hold of a package of your liver medicine. I made a tea of it, and he took a sip after each meal. He began to improve at once, and has not had an attack since July, nearly six months ago. I have used McElree's Wine of Cardui with great benefit to myself.

MRS. E. C. EVANS.

ETNA, FRANKLIN CO., ARK., Jan. 23, 1894.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

I consider Thedford's Black-Draught the best family medicine on earth.

I have six children, and the four oldest have all taken more or less doctors' medicines, but the healthiest child I have is nearly three years old, and has been raised on Black-Draught. If any of the children have colds, or are constipated, I give them Black-Draught: if their bowels are "running off," I give them small doses of Black-Draught and Dover's powder, and that is the last I hear of their sickness. In this way I have no trouble with children while teething. I had dyspepsia and constipation nearly all my life, until I commenced using Thedford's Black-Draught, which gives me quick relief.

MRS. ELIZA COUNCIL.



## CHAPTER V.

### Round Worms—Tape Worms.

The round worm which so often infests the bowels of children is found in all conditions of climate—in cold, in warm, in moist and in dry climates. It usually gains access to the system through the drinking water, and is particularly long-lived. In country places, where the water is more apt to be polluted with the surface drainage, and where the human excreta can easily gain access to the water, round worms exist more generally. Filthy habits of a people, especially of negroes, also tend to favor the propagation of these animal parasites.

**Symptoms.** They manifest themselves by producing disorders of digestion, of nutrition, and of the nervous system. The child complains of colicky pains in the bowels, and the abdomen is distended; the appetite is capricious and there is nausea and vomiting; diarrhœa frequently exists, and the child becomes weak and emaciated; there is itching of the nose, with restless nights, horrid dreams and grinding of the teeth in sleep. The foregoing symptoms are not always proof positive of the existence of worms, for they may accompany other affections. The presence of worms in the stools furnishes the most positive proof of their presence in the system.

**Treatment of** Various remedies have been recommended for the removal of worms, but the most generally used is **Round Worms.** santonine. It is easy of administration, is not disagreeable to the taste, and is efficient. It is usually given in the form of a powder, with a little sugar—the dose being two to four grains. Calomel is a useful adjuvant, and may be given in small doses during the day preceding the administration of the santonine. Or the two may be mixed together, two grains of calomel and two grains of santonine at night—followed by a full dose of Theford's Black-Draught in the morning. Those who object to the use of calomel may rely on the santonine and Black-Draught

alone. An occasional use of Black-Draught, coupled with care in diet and cleanliness, will eliminate worms from the system before they become troublesome.

**Tape Worms.** There are several species of tape-worm which are known to inhabit the human body as well as the bodies of other animals. They generally attain their mature form after passing through and residing in another animal from the one in which they attain their full development. The embryo or eggs of the tape-worm are usually derived from pork, beef and fish. If meat that is thus infected be eaten raw, or only partly cooked, these minute organisms undergo development in the human stomach or bowels and become full-fledged tape-worms. Thus those handling fresh meats or eating uncooked animal food are most liable to be affected. It is said that in those countries where the practice of eating raw meat is general, almost every individual has at least one tape-worm. The mature tape-worm as ordinarily observed, is a long, soft, flat white worm; has a small head, succeeded by a short nose, slender neck, gradually widening into the body, which is divided transversely into segments, and is from six to thirty and forty feet in length. It inhabits the small bowel in its upper third, and is firmly attached to the walls of the bowels by its hooklets and suckers, from which it derives its nourishment.

**Symptoms.** Many persons have a tape-worm without signs which positively indicate its presence. The principal symptoms, however, are colicky pains throughout the bowels, inordinate appetite, disorders of digestion, emaciation, constipation, attacks of heart palpitation, faintness, dizziness, ringing in the ear, impairment of vision, and itching about the nose. Any or all of these symptoms may be present, but they may all exist from other causes, and often a tape-worm is discovered in those who consider themselves perfectly well. The positive proof of its existence is the presence in the stools of the segments of the worm. If the worm has attained considerable size such fragments are passed daily. When a worm is suspected, a careful examination of the stools should be made to discover its presence.

**Treatment of Tape-Worm.** Various plans of treatment have been suggested and many of them are useless. There are two stages in the treatment—the preparatory treatment and the drug that will expel the worm. Close attention must be paid to this preparatory treatment. Purge the patient thoroughly with Theford's Black-

Draught for one or two days, and confine him to a light diet, such as milk and broths. The seeds of the common field punkin is a homely but very efficient remedy, which deserves to rank among the best of the class. The fresh seeds are rubbed up into an emulsion by the addition of some water, the woody fibre separated by a close sieve, and the mixture drank. While fasting, usually no purgative is necessary, but Thedford's Black-Draught should be given if the bowels do not act promptly. Turpentine has effected a great many cures. One to two ounces of turpentine and as much castor oil are administered together. It is not a pleasant dose, and it is so powerful in its action that it is not a universally popular remedy.

### The Celebrated Woodham Case.—

WARRINGTON, MARSHALL CO., ALA., November 17, 1889.

*Mess. M. A. Thedford & Co.:*

I wish to give Thedford's Black-Draught the praise of all I ever tried. I was bothered for two years with stomach worms, but they stayed in the lower part. I suffered forty deaths. I was a poor farmer, a renter, had four children, none of them able to help me, I had not a dollar. I went to see the doctors, and they wanted a great sum of money to cure me. I bought a box of Black-Draught from a peddler in March, 1887, and I knew at once that it was helping me. I used it for twelve months, two or three times a month, till I was on a stand-still. I decided, after reading about it, that I would give it a fair trial. I took all I could bear for ten days. On the ninth day I was very weak. The tenth day I could hear it cutting in my left side plain. In the afternoon of the tenth day *there was flecks passed off from my liver eight inches long, two inches thick, and strong as cloth.* I was a new man at once. I reckon I have caused the sale of a thousand boxes of the medicine in this county. I could write a piece a mile long about it, but I say it is the best family medicine made in the world. If you can get anything out of this worth publishing, go ahead. I have given the medicine a fair trial and it does all you claim.

Yours truly,

A. A. WOODHAM.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Sore Throat—Tonsilitis—Croup—Diphtheria—Whooping-Cough.

#### Sore Throat.

Sore throat is an acute inflammation of the lining membrane of the tongue, characterized by feverishness, hoarse and suppressed voice, painful swallowing, and depressed breathing. It is caused by exposure to cold and damp, by atmospherical changes, by the inhalation of irritating vapors, such as smoke, gas or ammonia, and in children it may be caused by violent attacks of crying.

#### Treatment of

#### Sore Throat.

The treatment consists of confinement indoors where the temperature is uniform, and where there is no danger of exposure. At the very beginning of the attack give a dose of Thedford's Black-Draught, and the feet should be placed in a hot mustard foot bath. Locally, a hot or cold pack should be kept constantly wrapped about the throat, and if its application is preceded by the use of a weak mustard plaster, the relief obtained is more rapid. Chlorate of potash has extraordinary popularity in the treatment of throat affections. It is given internally and is applied locally to the inflamed parts. Serious derangement of the kidneys may result from a too free or too frequent use of this remedy. Sore throat is frequently a symptom of disorders of digestion and liver troubles, and it is very important that the tone of the stomach should be restored as soon as possible to prevent serious sickness. This is best done by the use of Thedford's Black-Draught as soon as symptoms of sore throat appear.

#### Tonsilitis.

In tonsilitis the tonsils are inflamed and swollen, and tend to separate. The disease is characterized by moderate fever, pain in the throat, sensation of a foreign body in the throat, pain and difficulty in swallowing, impeded respiration and muffled voice. In some persons there exists a predisposition to tonsilitis, and in such cases the slightest exposure to cold and damp will produce an attack. The onset is sudden with chilly sensations, a rise in the temperature of the body, full, frequent pulse, headache, pain and

swelling at the angle of the jaw, pain upon swallowing, and impeded respiration. The irritation may extend to the ear, producing earache and deafness.

**Treatment**

The treatment consists of the local application of cold or hot packs or warm poultices over the seat of the tonsils. A gargle of hot milk and water is an efficient

**of Tonsillitis.**

means of lessening the inflammation and swelling. If ice is convenient, the external use of ice and small pellets of ice allowed to dissolve in the mouth, afford great relief. Tincture of aconite in small doses of half a drop or a drop, frequently repeated, rapidly reduces the temperature and of the pulse, and, by its local action, lessens the pain and swelling. The bowels should be regulated with Thedford's Black-Draught, and diet should consist of soup and gruels, rather than solid substances.

**Croup.**

An attack of croup occurs chiefly during the night, the child on retiring having either its usual health, or perhaps being a little feverish. After several hours of

sleep the child is suddenly awakened by a paroxysm of suffocation and a dry, harsh, ringing cough. After an hour or two, if the attack is a light one, the breathing becomes easy, the cough less "croupy," the skin covered with more or less perspiration and the child falls asleep. The attack is apt to return on the following night, unless treatment is instituted. Croup generally is incident to delayed or difficult cutting of teeth, to excesses in eating and drinking, to exposure to cold and damp weather, to violent emotion, and in some families the predisposition is hereditary.

**Treatment**

During a paroxysm the child should be placed in a hot bath, and warm clothes wrapped about the throat, or else a warm poultice applied. A mild emetic, as

**of Croup.**

syrup of ipecac should be administered early in the paroxysm. The child must be kept in its bed, and the room must be warm and the atmosphere moist from the steam of a boiling kettle. The bowels must be moved by a dose of castor oil, and to prevent an attack of croup Thedford's Black-Draught given at the proper time will be most efficacious.

**Diphtheria.**

Diphtheria is a contagious disease which attacks the throat, and for that reason is sometimes called putrid sore throat. It is due to a specific poison, and can be

communicated by the breath, by the stools and by contact. All conditions of bad hygiene increase its virulence and diffusion, although the chief cause of its spread is contagion. The poison may float in the at-

mosphere at a considerable distance from the original source, and in well ventilated houses may penetrate to every apartment. It clings tenaciously to articles of clothing and furniture, and may remain latent for months and years in an infected or dirty locality.

**Symptoms of Diphtheria.** The attack begins usually with an ordinary sore throat, with redness and swelling of the arches of the palate and tonsils, tenderness about the angles of the jaw, and pain upon swallowing. Within a few hours the real feature of the disease appears in the development of a membrane upon the throat and palate. Looking at the throat a small grayish patch can be seen occupying some particular spot. Soon another of these patches will appear and then others until they coalesce and spread rapidly over the entire throat. There is languor, headache, slight fever, a rapid weak pulse, and great weakness and prostration.

**Treatment of Diphtheria.** Since diphtheria is so very serious a disease, it behooves us to be constantly on our guard to detect the first signals of its approach, for a few hours in front of diphtheria is worth an eternity behind it. The treatment must be heroic and constant. Put the child to bed and isolate it from all other members of the family, allowing no one to come in contact with the patient unnecessarily. The first attention must be paid to the throat and gargles of lime water, or lime water and glycerine in equal proportions, or a gargle of carbolic acid—a drachm of the acid to a pint of boiling water being the requisite strength—should be given. Let the child breathe an atmosphere heavily impregnated with the fumes of burning coal tar, or else inhale steam from a pitcher of boiling water. The neck can be rubbed with warm water, camphorated oil, and bound with flannel bandages. The diet must be most nutritious from the onset, such as milk, eggs, broths, and oysters at intervals of every two or three hours. Stimulants of alcohol must be used boldly from the beginning, and it is wonderful the amount that can be taken by children thus affected. Regulate the bowels and kidneys with Thedford's Black-Draught. In epidemics of diphtheria a little attention to the regulation of the bowels by Thedford's Black-Draught may ward off a serious attack.

In all epidemics, if a healthy tone of the stomach, liver and bowels is maintained with occasional use of Thedford's Black-Draught by all members of the family, an attack will usually be prevented. This was demonstrated in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1878. When yellow fever made



its appearance in Memphis, in that year, the charitable people of Chattanooga organized to assist their sister city, and solicited donations for that purpose. Among the donations was two hundred and seventy-six bottles of Thedford's Black-Draught, which were sold to the employees of the Roane Iron Company of Chattanooga. Afterward, the epidemic reached Chattanooga, bringing death to many households, but among the families of the employees of the Roane Iron Company who bought the Black-Draught, not a single case of the disease occurred.

#### **Whooping**

#### **Cough.**

This is essentially a disease of childhood; occurs in epidemics, and is spread by contagion. The nature of the paroxysm is familiar to every mother. The air in the lungs is expelled by a series of abrupt spasmodic expirations, when a long-drawn inspiration, attended with a whoop, ends the paroxysm. The disease remains at its height about four weeks, when the paroxysms occur less frequently, and in two weeks will entirely disappear. As long as the child continues to cough at all, the contagion may be communicated to other children.

#### **Treatment of**

#### **Whooping-cough.**

In the way of treatment there is no absolutely sure cure for the disease, as it usually runs its course. However, the violence of the paroxysms can be ameliorated, and the interval between the attacks lengthened. In infants it is best to give as little medicine as possible, allowing the disease to go without interference so long as it progresses safely. Small doses of paragoric and syrup of ipecac constitute the only remedies that are necessary in mild attacks in infants. The child should be warmly clothed and carefully shielded from damp cold atmosphere and draughts. Alum has been found to be the best of all remedies in whooping-cough, the dose for children under one year being one-half to one grain three or four times a day. The bowels should be moved daily and regular. For this purpose a tea made from Thedford's Black-Draught powders is best, giving it in small doses, repeating when necessary to secure a result. A cough medicine, called "Bronchomel or Bronchial Honey," has gained a wide reputation in many localities for its efficacy in whooping-cough. As its name implies it is a mixture of honey and other ingredients which exert a quieting influence on the bronchial tubes and throat, and is a very efficacious and pleasant remedy for all coughs.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Affections of the Throat and Lungs.—A Common Cold.

"A cold" is the clogging or closing of the pores of the skin by uncleanliness, by sudden changes in the weather or by exposure to cold or damp atmosphere. Evaporation of fluids and foul gases of the body escape through the pores of the skin. If these pores become closed by accumulation of filth on the body, or from any other cause, the escaping gases and waste matter are thrown back upon the lungs, liver and kidneys to be disposed of through their functions. These overburdened organs show their resentment in the symptoms of "a cold."

#### **The Remedy for a Cold.**

The great outlet for the waste matter of the body is through the bowels; the great purifying organ is the liver. The requirement in relieving a cold is to assist the liver, unload the bowels, and open the pores of the skin. To do this, take a full dose of Thedford's Black-Draught at night. Then take a hot tub bath, scrubbing the body and rubbing after the bath for ten minutes. If this is not convenient, soak the feet in hot water, and go to bed. The next day take fifteen grains of quinine divided into three doses, three hours apart. Stay indoors, eat nothing and your cold will disappear. The second day after take another dose of Black-Draught. If you have a cough take frequent doses of Bronchomel or Bronchial Honey. This treatment of a cold has been tried in ten thousand cases and we have not a single failure reported. So effective is the Black-Draught, that it is almost a specific for colds used by itself. Neglect to treat colds, results in bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, fevers, and many liver and kidney diseases. A cold bath every morning, and the occasional use of Black-Draught will secure immunity from colds to any healthy person.

#### **Bronchitis.**

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the bronchial tubes of the throat and lungs. It is characterized by fever, pain in the chest, oppressed and difficult breathing, cough and profuse expectorations. It begins with a cold, sore throat,

chilly sensations, flushes of heat and pain in the limbs, joints and body generally. The tongue is furred, bowels constipated and no appetite for food. If treatment is neglected the disease becomes chronic and is characterized by a peculiar tickling sensation in the throat as though there was a hair lodged there, causing a constant, harrassing cough.

**Treatment of  
Bronchitis.**

The treatment consists of a hot mustard foot-bath, a mustard plaster over the chest, a full dose of Thedford's Black-Draught to empty the bowels, and frequent small doses of Bronchomel or Bronchial Honey to relieve the cough. If the head and nostrils are affected, cleanse the nostrils with a solution of salt and water, either with a nasal syringe or by snuffing it, allowing the water to pass out through the mouth. Ten grains of quinine, combined with eight grains of Dover's powder, will oftentimes prevent an acute attack of bronchitis.

**Congestion of  
the Lungs.**

Acute congestion of the bronchial tubes may extend to the lungs and develop congestion or pneumonia. This condition is evidenced by oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing, flushed face, strong full pulse, bloodshot eyes, and a short, dry cough, followed by a frothy expectoration streaked with blood.

**Treatment of  
Pneumonia.**

Heroic and vigorous treatment at once is necessary. Empty the bowels by a large dose of Thedford's Black-Draught, apply mustard plasters or blisters over the chest, stay in bed and take one to two drops of aconite every hour. If the attack is severe, send at once for a physician.

## **La Grippe, or Influenza.—**

La grippe is essentially an epidemic disease and a fever, although it is usually characterized by a congestion of the respiratory organs. It is due to a specific poison, supposed to be a vegetable germ, and is influenced by soil, climate or atmospheric changes. It travels through the air, traversing continents with extreme rapidity, affecting animals as well as man.

The attack begins suddenly with a chill, followed by fever, the temperature reaching 101 to 103 degrees, a quick pulse and severe shooting pains in the eyes, head, joints and muscles. The chill and fever are rapidly followed by chilliness along the spine, pain in the throat, hoarseness, deafness, sneezing, red, watery eyes and cough. The tongue is coated, and, in those cases where the digestive symptoms predomi-

nate, there is loss of appetite, pain in bowels, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. There is always marked debility and great weakness, and, for this reason, when the very young or very old are affected with the disease, the mortality is great.

**Treatment.** In the way of treatment there is no specific, and only symptoms, as they appear, can be counteracted. The system should be supported by a generous diet and stimulants, and the patient carefully protected and nursed in doors. For the relief of the pain, which is agonizing, antikamnia, in five and ten-grain doses, produces speedy results. The secretions of the body should be kept open, and the bowels freely moved with Thedford's Black-Draught.

DEPORT, LAMAR Co., TEXAS.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co.:*

We have ten in our family, and seven were down with La Grippe at one time this week. I gave them Thedford's Black-Draught and quinine, and three of them are at school to-day. JAS. B. NIXON.

ST. JOE, MONTAGUE Co., TEXAS.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co.:*

One year ago my family all had La Grippe. I was too sick to go to town, so I sent for a quart of whisky, and put a package of the Black-Draught powders in it, and it cured us all of La Grippe. I am sixty-five years old, and think Black-Draught the best medicine ever brought to the State of Texas. L. G. RAMSEY.

HOMER. TEX., March 14, 1893.

*Chattanooga Medicine Co.:*

We have used Thedford's Black-Draught for many years, and find that, if properly used all so-called bad colds may be avoided. Given in combination with catnip tea at bed-time, it will prevent baby colic and give the mother quiet rest all night. W. E. McGAUGHEY.

---

## BRONCHOMEL

A sure, safe, speedy and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness and all bronchial and lung diseases. Very mild, yet so effective as to relieve a stubborn cough in a few hours, whether caused by a cold, bronchial irritation or lung affection.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Rheumatic Pains—Kidney Troubles—Sick Headache—Piles.

#### Rheumatic Pains.

The common use of the term "rheumatism" covers a multitude of bodily aches. Rheumatism proper is a disease of the blood, and involves the heart, kidneys and nervous system. It is an extremely dangerous disease. But pains in the muscles, stiff joints, back and shoulder ache, and other afflictions, usually result from torpid action of the liver and kidneys independent of any corruption of the blood. If treatment is neglected they are liable to terminate in an attack of rheumatism.

#### Treatment of Rheumatic Pains.

The first thing to do is to invigorate the secretive organs—the liver and kidneys. Take a dose of Thedford's Black-Draught to purge the system; on the second night another, and in two days another.

Notice the urine, and if it is muddy, or there is a deposit after it has been in a vessel a few hours, you should continue the Black-Draught, taking a small dose after meals. A tub bath every day in hot water will greatly assist in the treatment, and hard rubbing of the whole surface of the skin for half an hour is better than any medicine. Exercise by walking or horseback is essential. Slapping the body and muscles with the bare hand until the whole surface is red is a great help. If these instructions are faithfully followed and persisted in, there are few cases of so-called rheumatism that will not disappear in a few weeks.

#### Kidney Troubles.

Most disorders of the kidneys come from continued indigestion and torpid action of the liver. First, the quantity and color of the urine will begin to vary, then it will get muddy, and finally there will be a brick-dust deposit. There will be pains in the muscles, joints, back and shoulders; the feet swell, and there is an uncomfortable puffed-up feeling. The patient concludes that he has rheumatism.

**Treatment of** It is well to have a physician to test the character of the  
**Kidney Troubles.** urine two or three times a year, but if that is not done  
do not neglect the symptoms of derangement. Pursue  
about the same course, with Black-Draught as the base, as is advised for  
rheumatic pains, and keep at it until the symptoms disappear.

**Sick** Sick or nervous headache is a symptom of disordered  
**Headache.** stomach. Many persons are subject to periodical at-  
tacks of it, others inherit a tendency to attacks, while  
with many it comes from over-eating, or eating indigestible articles.  
Frequently an attack occurs at each menstrual period of women, and  
persons of a nervous temperament are most likely to suffer from it, and  
women more frequently than men.

**Treatment of Sick** Where an attack follows intemperate eating, purge the  
**Headache.** system thoroughly with Thedford's Black-Draught, re-  
peating the first dose in three or four hours. The pa-  
tient should go to bed and keep as quiet as possible, and no noise should  
be allowed.

Encourage vomiting when the sick feeling approaches by draughts  
of hot water. Soaking the feet in hot water is frequently a relief. Per-  
sons subject to periodical attacks should be on their guard, and when  
threatening symptoms are noticed, take a dose of Thedford's Black-  
Draught and keep as quiet as possible until it acts. This treatment, if per-  
sisted in will, in most cases, effect a permanent cure.

**Morning** Persons of a bilious temperament, or those who live in  
**Bitters.** malarial climates, need something to encourage robust  
action of the liver, stomach and kidneys. For this  
purpose put a 25-cent package of Black-Draught powders in a quart of  
good whiskey. Let it stand a few hours, and then add water, sugar and  
spices to suit the taste. If chills and fever are prevalent quinine may be  
added, which will make it the best chill tonic in the world.

Let every member of the family take a dose every morning. It will  
aid digestion, act on the liver and kidneys and keep the bowels free from  
accumulations. It is better than any patent bitters ever sold, and costs  
much less.

**Files.** This exceedingly troublesome and painful disease is  
caused by constipation of the bowels, exposure in bad  
weather, straining, indigestion, diarrhoea, and in women by congestion



at the menstrual periods. Depressed condition of the system also causes it in many cases.

**Treatment of  
Piles.**

Hygienic treatment directed towards the elimination of the causes producing piles is the only way to get rid of it permanently. Soothing applications and injections relieve it, and in some cases give permanent benefit. While there is no specific remedy that can be relied on in all cases, the use of Thedford's Black-Draught has accomplished many remarkable cures.

---

**ANDREW M. LECROY,**

**Cured of Bleeding Piles of Long Standing.**

[NOTE.—The writer of the following letter has been a well-known and prominent citizen of Chattanooga for more than thirty years.]

ST. ELMO, TENN., March 1, 1894.

To the Chattanooga Medicine Co.

Over twenty years ago I became afflicted with piles, and as time passed the disease became worse, and years ago developed into the most aggravated form of bleeding piles. It made my life miserable, as everyone who has suffered with this disease, even in a mild form, will realize.

Soon after the war I was treated by the eminent physician, Dr. E. Wight; afterwards by Dr. P. D. Sims and Dr. Hamilton, and since by other physicians, but my case seemed to baffle their skill, except in giving me temporary relief. I continued to suffer until last year, when my wife prevailed upon me to try M. A. Thedford's liver medicine or Black-Draught, and McElree's Wine of Cardui. I commenced to improve at once, and after using several packages of Black-Draught and half a dozen bottles of Wine of Cardui, am now entirely well.

I want you to understand that I am entirely cured of the disease and that your medicine did it.

My prejudices against patent medicines have been overcome, and it is with pleasure that I write this letter and recommend your Thedford's Black-Draught and McElree's Wine of Cardui to all who suffer as I did. You are at liberty to publish this letter and to give it as wide circulation as possible.

ANDREW M. LECROY.

## CHAPTER IX.

---

### Emergencies—Poisoning, Scalds, Burns, Bleeding, Etc.

---

**POISONING**—In cases of poisoning time is precious, and what is done must be done promptly.

As quickly as possible, before the poison has had time to become absorbed into the system, an emetic should be administered, the antidote to the poison given, and if there is much prostration, the patient must be stimulated.

Perhaps the most convenient emetic would be a tablespoonful of ground mustard in a tumbler of tepid water, which should be repeated if necessary. Or else two tablespoons of syrup of ipecac. repeated<sup>n</sup> will produce rapid results. The stomach pump is the quickest and surest way of emptying the stomach of its contents, and if one is not on hand use a long piece of rubber tubing or a fountain syringe. Oil the end of the tube, depress the tongue with the handle of a spoon, and insert the tube into the throat and thence to the stomach, a distance of about eight or nine inches. Hold the end above the head and pour into the tube two or three pints of water. Lower the end below the stomach and the water will run out. Repeat this procedure until the stomach is entirely empty and the water comes out clear.

The antidotes to some of the most common poisons are as follows:

**ARSENIC.**—Magnesia and castor oil.

**CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.**—White of an egg and milk in quantities.

**CARBOLIC ACID.**—A tablespoonful of Epsom salts in water repeated.

**OPIUM OR MORPHINE.**—Strong Coffee, Ammonia to nostrils, and constant motion to keep patient aroused.

**FOR ACID POISONS.**—Give Soda, Magnesia, Chalk, Lime or Soap Suds.

**FOR ALKALI POISONS.**—Give vinegar or lemon juice.

**STIMULANTS.**—Whisky, etc., bottles of hot water or bricks to the feet.

**BLEEDING.**—Stop the flow of blood by pressure along the course of the vessel by the application of heat or cold, and, if necessary, by styptics, as Monsel's solution of iron. Keep the bleeding part elevated as much as possible, so as to impede the flow of blood from the heart. If the hemorrhage happens to come from a blood vessel in the arm or leg, tie a handkerchief around the limb above the wound, and by means of a stick inserted in the knot, twist the handkerchief firmly around the limb until the bleeding ceases.

The surest way to check the bleeding is to find the ends of the vessels and tie them with a piece of silk thread. If it is a wound, enlarge it and lay bare the open ends of the bleeding vessels and then tie a thread around them.

Bleeding from the nose is something very alarming, and baffles all the remedies which are used. Keep the head thrown back, and the arms raised above the head. Press the fingers on each side of the nose where it joins the upper lip. Place some cold substance to the back of the neck, as a lump of ice or a bunch of keys. A wedge of fat bacon inserted into the nose will many times check the flow. A little powdered alum sniffed into the nose will often prove effectual when other things have failed.

**CONVULSIONS.**—In a child are always alarming. They are due to many causes in children—to teething, to overloaded stomachs, or they may indicate the commencement of some disease.

Place the child in a hot bath to which has been added a little mustard. Take the child out and wrap in warm blankets. The bowels must be moved as soon as possible, and if laxative medicines do not act quick enough, use an injection of soap suds and oil.

**BURNS.**—These are always alarming and serious injuries. The idea in the treatment of a burn is to exclude the air from the injured part. A good application, and one that is always ready, is that of cooking soda and water, bound on with a piece of linen or cotton cloth. Linseed oil and lime water, thoroughly mixed and beaten together, will make perhaps the best application for a burn.

A solution of carbolic acid, in the proportion of one or two drachms of the acid to a pint of water, will have great healing properties.

If the burn has produced a blister, it should be pricked and emptied of the fluid contents.

**A BROKEN BONE.**—A broken bone must be tenderly cared for until a surgeon arrives. Place the patient in a recumbent position, and restore the injured limb to its natural position ; support it above and below the point of fracture. If it is a fracture of the ribs, pin a towel around the body until the surgeon arrives. Make the patient as comfortable as possible, and do not get excited, for there is no immediate danger until the doctor will come.

**SPRAIN.**—In a sprain there is no fracture, and the parts are only strained and twisted out of place, and the ligaments, which hold the bones in place, may be torn or injured. Immediately immerse the part in hot water until it can be borne no longer. The limb should be firmly bandaged and kept at rest for some days,

**DROWNING.**—Treat patient on the spot. Make a roll of clothing blankets, or anything at hand—a log will do. Place the body over it, face downward, and press upon back to expel the water from the lungs and stomach. Turn the person on his back, remove clothing and place the roll under shoulders so as to elevate the chest, and by alternately pressing the arms against the side of the chest, and raising them above the head, induce artificial respiration. When there are signs of returning life, rub the body and limbs with coarse towels; apply warm bottles or bricks to the feet and limbs. When the patient can swallow, administer warm coffee or brandy. For several days repose and attention to diet must be insisted upon.

**FOREIGN BODY IN EYE.**—Close the eye instantly, and have some one roll the upper lid over a lead pencil and search for the intruder. Or else catch the upper lid by the lashes, and drawing it down over the lower lid, suddenly release it and it will assume its natural position and carry the foreign body on the upper lashes. When these fail, seek a surgeon who can remove the particles with forceps. A quince seed placed in the eye will often afford relief.

**SWALLOWING OF FOREIGN BODIES.**—When a child swallows a foreign body, don't administer cathartics or emetics, but it should be allowed to follow the course of nature. Let the patient have an abundance of soft food, rice, potatoes, bread and milk.

# PART IV.

---

## Home Treatment

—OF—

### STOCK AND POULTRY.

---

**Compiled From the Best Authorities on the Subjects  
Treated, and Approved by Expert  
Veterinary Surgeons.**

---

For the Use and Instruction of Patrons of  
The Chattanooga Medicine Co.

---

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

# The Care of Horses,

---

## IN HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

---

Domestic animals are intelligent beings, and those that administer most to the comfort and pleasure of man, should be treated by him with the courtesy and kindness to which their usefulness and devotion entitle them. If they are sick they should be nursed, if tired given rest, if hungry fed. The man who owns a horse and misuses, maltreats or fails to properly feed, clothe, house or nurse him when sick, should be punished the same as any other criminal.

### **Housing in Health and Sickness.**

The stable should be dry, well lighted and ventilated. The stalls should be roomy and, if possible, a room with door, so that the animal may move about at will. The floor should be the natural earth, without gravel or stones. It should be cleaned and aired daily, and at night covered with clean straw or other bedding. In sickness, it should be as far removed from other animals as possible.

### **Grooming and**

#### **Exercise.**

Every horse, if confined in a stable, should be given a bath once every day. After the bath he should be at once rubbed entirely dry. He should be thoroughly groomed not less than once a day, and in addition, every time he is brought to his stall after working. If his coat is wet from perspiration or other cause, always rub him dry before leaving him exposed to cold and before feeding him. Every horse should have more or less exercise every day when not working.

### **Proper Food**

#### **and Clothing.**

The best food for a horse is probably pure timothy hay and oats, but, like man, he "cannot live by bread alone." Corn-fodder, oat and wheat straw and Hungarian grass or millet should alternate with the hay. It is economy to cut the coarse food a part of the time, if not always, mixing with it



ground grain. Corn on the ear, or ground into meal, oats, wheat, cotton seed meal, flax seed meal, turnips and ensilage should alternate each other in addition to the hay and other rough food articles. Keep a piece of rock salt constantly in the manger, and about once a week mix a little Black-Draught Stock Medicine with his ground food.

PORTLAND MILLS, IND., Dec, 12, 1892.

I have suffered for years with Indigestion, Dyspepsia and liver troubles. Two attacks of La Grippe greatly aggravated these troubles and produced nervous debility and heart disease. I took cold easily, had almost constant pain in my left side and chest, shortness of breath, weak and fainting spells, and thought I was about to become paralyzed in my whole left side. Last month I sent to you for a trial package of Thedford's Black-Draught, and noticed so much improvement that I got a larger package, and I now feel like a different man. Since the stomach trouble is quieted the heart trouble has almost wholly disappeared, and I believe I will get well.

J. S. ALEXANDER, Postmaster.

**In Sickness.** If your horse shows symptoms of sickness determine at once if possible the cause, ascertain the nature of the disease and apply the remedy. Nurse him as you would a baby. He has claims of gratitude for faithful service which humanity cannot ignore. He is unable to communicate in language, so you should study nature's symptoms, or call some one who can interpret them. If he has fever, influenza or any symptoms of contagious disease, separate him at once from other animals, cleanse his stall and fumigate it if possible.

CAVINESS, UNION CO., GA., Dec. 2, 1889.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co.:

I have been a patron of your Thedford's Black-Draught for thirty years, and would not give it for all the patent medicines in the world. It answers every purpose in my family, and we are never without it.

MRS. MARTHA C. MOORE.

**Remedies for Diseases of Horses.** Nearly all of the common diseases afflicting horses originate in the digestive organs--the stomach, liver or bowels. In the treatment of those diseases we consider Thedford's Black-Draught Stock Medicine better than any other in our knowledge. By varying the size of the dose its effect is either cathartic, laxative or purgative. By mixing it in whisky, it is a most powerful tonic, and in no event is there harmful results from its use--which cannot be said of the common debilitating aloes ball. It

may be used as a drench or mixed with ground feed, when it is readily eaten by the animal. With this reliable remedy in the stable, and careful nursing, all of the common diseases that afflict stock and poultry may be successfully treated without calling in a doctor.

FULTON, TEXAS, May 4, 1892.

I had a sick mare and several of my neighbors said she would die. I put my little boy on a horse and sent to Rockport for a bag of your Black'Draught Stock Medicine. I gave her a drench, and she was relieved almost immediately. I shall never be without it again, for I believe it saved my mare's life.

MRS. SARAH E. JOHNSON.

**How to Detect** An irregular pulse is a strong symptom of grave disease.  
**Disease in Horses.** In a healthy horse the pulse beats 32 to 38 per minute, but 48 per minute may not denote disease in some horses. To take the pulse, place the finger of the right hand across the artery between the jaws, holding the watch in the left hand and counting the beats. A rise of temperature above 100 degrees denotes that something is wrong. To take the temperature use a thermometer inserted in the rectum. By practice, a high temperature can be easily detected by inserting the hand in the mouth of the animal. Cold legs and ears, and cold sweat are bad symptoms. Difficult and quick breathing indicate a lung trouble, and "snoring" is caused by disease of the brain. A dry, rough coat is a symptom of bad digestion. Fever in a horse is indicated by dullness, a quick pulse, high temperature, extended and inflamed nostrils and usually great desire for water.

CHAUNCEY, LAWRENCE CO., ILL.

My wife was troubled for nine years with palpitation of the heart, headache, pain in the back, nervousness, piles, indigestion, constipation and painful menstruation. We got a package of Thedford's Black-Draught and one bottle of McElree's Wine of Carqui, and to-day, before all of the medicine has been used, she is in better health than she has ever been. It certainly is the best medicine on earth for what it is recommended.

T. S. LYTLE.

**How to Administer** In the absence of a drenching horn, put the drench in  
**a Drench.** a heavy glass bottle with a good neck; raise the animal's head slightly, insert the bottle in the side of the mouth—never in the nostril—and let the liquid flow slowly down the throat. If it causes choking release the animal's head until the fit is passed.

**How to Give a Ball.** Take the animal's tongue in the left hand, draw it to one side, raise the head and place the ball at the root of the tongue; let loose the tongue, and allow the animal's head to come to a level with the body, and notice the ball as it passes down the throat. If it stops give a swallow of water or grass.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

I suffered with rheumatism for thirteen months. I was not able to stand up and hardly able to lie down. I could not walk. I commenced using Thedford's Black-Draught, and in a week noticed improvement. I continued, and am now nearly well, and have thrown away my cane.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

**To Apply a Compress or Poultice.** Hot or cold water compresses are extremely useful where there are sprains, cuts, bruises or inflammation. For a hot compress bind the part with cloths and keep them saturated with water as warm as can be borne by the hand. For a cold compress, use cold or ice water on the cloths. Poultices are made of linseed meal, bran, bread or vegetables, as carrots, etc. Linseed is probably the best for deep wounds. A poultice should never be applied very hot nor very cold.

**Diet Foods for Animals.** Care should be observed in feeding animals after an attack of sickness. Instructions for preparing some simple articles are given below.

**Flax Seed Mash.** In six quarts of water put two quarts of linseed and half a cup of sugar. Let it simmer over a fire for two or three hours.

**Bran or Oatmeal Mash.** Take a peck of bran or oatmeal; moisten it with warm water, then add boiling water sufficient to thoroughly scald it. If too thin boil for a few minutes.

**Linseed or Barley Tea.** Take of flax seed, or barley, one quart and add about four gallons of water. Boil or simmer to two-thirds the quantity and add two teacups of molasses.

These preparations are easily digested and are slightly laxative.

CARTHAGE, MISS.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co.:

I had a liver trouble, and could not sleep or rest at night. If I tried to lie on my back I would get in such a condition that I could not move

myself for several minutes. I used Thedford's Black-Draught one month and am almost entirely relieved.

GEORGE LINDSAY.

HALF POUND, 25 CENTS.

THEDFORD'S  
**Black-Draught**  
**STOCK**  
MEDICINE.

A Liver Medicine for Horses,  
Cattle, Hogs, Chickens.

Manufactured by  
**Chattanooga Medicine Co**  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

**THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT.**

Stock and poultry are afflicted with very nearly the same diseases as man, and the same remedies are appropriate. Thedford's Black-Draught has been successfully used in the treatment of diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels for more than fifty years.

It is invaluable in the family, in the stable and in the poultry-yard.

It is prepared especially for stock and poultry, put up in tin cans holding one-half pound of medicine, which sells for 25 cents. In this form, for use in the stable, it is cheaper, but the medicine prepared for man, may be used for stock and poultry, using about one-half quantity. The Black-Draught

Stock Medicine should not be taken by human beings.

**Kicks, Wounds,**

**Strains and**

**Bruises.**

For healing of wounds and sores of any kind the first requisite is cleanliness. Careful washing in warm water is the first requisite; after which cleanse with a solution of carbolic acid or an application of spirits of turpentine. If there is no dirt or bacilli in the sore it will heal with little or no suppuration. If it suppurates, dress again and again, using carbolic acid after washing, always using perfectly pure water and clean cloths. An extract of Hamamelis is excellent for stopping the flow of blood; also for strains and bruises. There are few better liniments for strains or bruises than spirits of turpentine or kerosene oil. An addition of an equal amount of laudanum has a quieting effect. A sore that cannot be protected from dirt otherwise, may often be coated with varnish to advantage. For healing an old sore, sprinkling with calomel after washing is often efficacious.

NELSON, SALINE Co., Mo.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co.

I have been troubled with biliousness for twenty years, and never found any permanent relief until I commenced the use of Thedford's Black-Draught.

G. C. KELLEMS.

**Solution of** To prepare a solution of Carbolic Acid, use one ounce  
**Carbolic Acid.** of the acid dissolved in one gallon of warm or hot water. A jug of this almost indispensable remedy should be kept in every stable and house. For cleansing wounds, sores, bruises, bites, and for disinfecting stalls and driving away flies and vermin, it has no superior.

#### HILLMAN'S STORE, ALA.

As a preventive and cure for all diseases arising from a disordered liver, I do not believe that there is a medicine made that equals Thedford's Black-Draught, for man or stock. I use it with great success in nearly every disease that attacks my stock.

J. C. CARTER.

#### COMMON COLIC.—

This disease is indicated by spasms of pain in the abdomen. The animal kicks at the seat of pain, rolls himself and turns his head in the direction of the pain. The pain comes and goes at intervals, the pulse is irregular, and there is usually swelling of the abdomen. This very common disease is caused most frequently by over-eating, improper food or change of diet. More persistent cases come from over-heating, over-work, constipation, torpid liver and biliousness.

**Treatment** The first thing to do is to administer an opiate of some  
**of Colic.** kind to relieve the pain. If prepared to do it, inject 10 grains of morphine under the skin with a hypodermic syringe, and repeat in an hour if necessary. If this is not done, give 1 ounce of laudanum and 1 ounce spirits of nitre in 2 ounces of warm water, as a drench. Follow this with  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of Black-Draught Stock Medicine in half a pint of whisky or water. If gas forms and the abdomen is swollen, oil the hand, push it up the rectum and clean the intestines as far as the hand will reach. Follow this with an injection of warm soapsuds and oil of turpentine. If you have a horse subject to colic, keep a drench of whisky and Black-Draught ready for use at once. It seldom ever fails to bring quick relief.

#### CLEVELAND, TENN.

I am a farmer, fifty-eight years old. I had no appetite, could not sleep at night, and for weeks at a time found it almost an impossibility to make water. I made a tea of Black-Draught and took a dose after each meal. After the fourth dose I became so hungry that I could hardly wait until meal times. If anything will raise the dead your Black-Draught will do it.

JOHN V. BAUGH,

**Inflammation of  
the Bowels.**

If the colic pains are continuous instead of spasmodic inflammation of the bowels is indicated. The pulse is usually greatly excited, the ears and mouth cold. The treatment is much the same as for colic, except that the dose of laudanum may be one and one-half ounces, in an equal amount of water, and may be repeated in half an hour. Compresses of hot water should be applied to the abdomen, and the limbs and body rubbed with a liniment composed of one part turpentine to four of sweet oil.

SOUTH MACON, GA.

I have been troubled with chronic disease of the bowels every spring since I came home out of the war. This spring I have used Thedford's Black-Draught and have not missed a day from my shop on account of sickness this year.

J. H. SMITH.

**Bots or Gadfly  
Worms.**

All horses are more or less afflicted with worms in the stomach. The worms become so strong that a medicine that will kill them in the stomach will kill the horse. A purging dose of Black-Draught will usually dislodge them. Three ounces of chloroform given at the same time is said to stupify the worms so that they are easier dislodged. We do not recommend the chloroform except in desperate cases.

BRAYTON, AUDUBON Co., IOWA.

I have had rheumatism off and on for fifty years. The last two years have had to use a cane in walking. I was also troubled with kidney disease. Last April I was induced to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and since using it I am well of the kidney trouble and nearly free of rheumatism, and feel better than I have in ten years. I am seventy-one years old.

A. T. HORTON.

**Common**

**Cold.**

Symptoms of cold are similar to those of a person—feverish, cough, appetite poor, running at the nose, rough coat, dull appearance. Give the animal rest, clothe warmly, and stop all cold drafts of air. Give three or four ounces of Black-Draught Stock Medicine as a drench; feed bran, oatmeal mash or linseed mash. Rub the throat and head with a turpentine liniment or with strong camphor. As soon as the bowels act from the Black-Draught there will be relief.

EMORY, TEX., July 28, 1892.

My wife suffered with a cough for fifteen years. When she would take cold her cough was severe and painful, and we feared she had consumption. When she commenced the use of Thedford's Black-Draught the cough stopped, and now she does not cough at all.

M. J. MALONEY.



**Sore Throat.** Symptoms are much the same as in common cold, but there is frequently a swelling between the jaws and a violent cough when eating or drinking. Keep the animal warm. Feed a flax-seed or oat-meal mash, adding two spoonsful of Black-Draught Stock Medicine to each quart of mash. Rub the throat and jaws with turpentine, oil and camphor.

TROUTMAN, N. C.

My little daughter, three years old, suffered from bronchitis, indigestion and liver troubles. I commenced giving her Thedford's Black-Draught, and there was a marked improvement at once. She is now stronger and healthier than she has ever been.

MRS. H. S. TROUTMAN.

**Influenza, Epizootic or Pink Eye.** A common disease among horses which is supposed to be contagious, is known as Influenza. The first symptoms are loss of appetite, slight cough and constipation. As the disease progresses the symptoms become more pronounced, the eyeballs are yellowish, mouth hot, coughs and staggers in walk.

Keep the animal warm with blankets; give two ounces of Black-Draught in bran or oatmeal mash and nurse carefully. The disease will run its course.

If the animal is very weak, give an ounce of carbonate of ammonia.

SIDDON, MISS., April 25, 1893.

I had a mare and colt that cost me \$170. They got sick and poor and lousy and would not eat anything. I thought I would lose them, and could not have sold them both for \$25. I gave them two cans of your Black-Draught Stock Medicine, and now they are fattening and are worth \$150. Early in the spring we lost over 200 chickens with cholera. We commenced giving them the Stock Medicine in their food, and now the flock is healthy and doing fine.

G. W. SMITH.

**Lung Fever.** Lung fever, or pneumonia, is a common disease with stall-fed horses. The symptoms resemble those in hard colds at first, but the fever increases, the pulse is quick, the nostrils are very red and dilated, and the animal looks frequently at his side. He grunts with pain if the side over the lung is pressed. By placing the ear over the chest a harsh grating sound may be detected, and the animal is disposed to stand with his front feet wide apart.

Purge the animal with Black-Draught Stock Medicine, mixed with food if he will take it; if not, give as a drench, but not a severe one.

Feed nothing but mash, carrots or turnips. If fever is high, give five drops of aconite every four hours. If extremities are cold, rub and wrap with flannel.

A fly-blister over the lung may be necessary. After the fever abates one-ounce doses of carbonate of ammonia may be given. Quinine may also be used in half-drachm doses.

SUMTER, S. C.

To Chattanooga Medicine Co.:

I have been using Thedford's Black-Draught in my family for about twelve years, and look upon it as the most valuable medicine made. I would not do without it for twenty times its cost.

E. H. McCUTCHEN.

**Blind Stagers.**

A disease of the stomach and liver, affecting the brain is called Blind Stagers. The stomach usually swells, the eyes are blood-shot, pulse slow and feeble, animal is drowsy and staggers when he moves. In bad cases signs of madness appear. Give a purging dose ( $\frac{1}{4}$  pound) of Black-Draught Stock Medicine, and repeat in six hours if the bowels do not move freely. The second day after commence putting a spoonful of Black-Draught once a day in his food, and continue until the disease is conquered. A bath once a day and rubbing with cloths until dry will hasten recovery. Cold water compresses applied to the head are useful. If the animal shows mad symptoms care must be taken to prevent injury to himself or others. Bleeding is recommended in such cases.

LEESBURG, CAMP CO., TEXAS.

I want to say a few words to you about Thedford's Black-Draught. I have used it for ten years in my family; We have what is called blind staggers among the horses here in Texas. Some give one thing, and some another for it. I gave a 25-cent package of Black-Draught in one case, and it cured the horse without any other medicine. I have used it in all kinds of sickness amongst stock and chickens, and find it good every time.

A. J. BARNES.

**The Animal**

**Stomach and Liver.**

The liver and stomach of an animal are the organs that control to a greater degree than any others the life, happiness or misery of the being. In man the brain and mind have a controlling influence, both in disease and health. It is essential that an animal should have a sound stomach to receive and digest his food, and a sound liver to prepare it for absorption or rejection by the blood. In their natural state animals seldom die by contracted

disease, presumably because by intuition they select and consume such food only as they require. When confined and fed by man they are obliged to satisfy their wants from such food as is furnished by the master, and are frequently over-worked, over-heated and confined in unhealthy quarters. Disease follows such food and habits, and man's superior knowledge must find means to combat it.

**Indigestion and  
Dyspepsia.** The most common disease affecting domestic animals is indigestion and dyspepsia, which mean the same disease in different degrees of development.

The animal loses his appetite, the bowels are constipated, the dung is light-colored and offensive, the disposition becomes morose and contrary, causing him to be unpleasant and unpopular.

The common custom of using cheap commercial condition powders to restore the appetite, etc., is an error. The animal needs careful treatment and scientifically prepared remedies.

Thedford's Black-Draught is the acknowledged remedy for the cure of dyspepsia among men, and has been proved by fifty years of successful use. Black-Draught Stock Medicine contains the same ingredients adapted to the treatment of liver diseases of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry.

It is perfectly harmless, and we have never known it to fail in curing any case of dyspepsia in horses, cattle, hogs or poultry. Feed it to them in mashies of bran or oatmeal or mix it with any ground food. The disease will disappear, the appetite returns, the hair becomes smooth and the usual disposition of the animal returns.

Prof. A. J. DeVoe, the celebrated meteorologist, who prepares the weather forecasts for the Ladies' Birthday Almanac, writes as follows:

Twenty years ago I boarded with a farmer, while engaged in the timber business several miles from home. Our New Jersey farmers are very frugal livers, and we lived on rye bread, raw onions and salt pork. My digestive organs could not stand that sort of fare and I was attacked with bilious colic. Two of the best doctors in the place attended me. They gave me a powerful dose of something, saying that I must take the chance of "kill or cure." My strong constitution saved my life, but I have never been real well since.

I am now taking your Thedford's Black-Draught and it is the first thing I have ever taken that touched the right spot, and I am beginning to feel young again. Yours truly, A. J. DEVOE.

**Liver Complaint.** Following dyspepsia the liver becomes diseased and congested, the bowels are sometimes constipated, or loose, the mouth has a yellowish tinge, very offensive gas escapes, the limbs swell when standing, the joints are frequently stiff and usually there is a dry cough. Purge the animal thoroughly with a large dose of Black-Draught Stock Medicine, following the purging by small doses of the same medicine mixed with its ground food. No other treatment is needed, except careful nursing, rest, grooming and rubbing with a heavy cloth. Put Black-Draught in the food occasionally and your stock will be able to resist attacks of indigestion or any liver troubles.

BAIRD'S STATION, SUNFLOWER CO., MISS.

Last fall my husband was so bad with liver complaint that he could not do his work. I put a package of Thedford's Black-Draught Tea in whisky and got him to take some every day, and it cured him. He thinks it is the greatest medicine ever made, and I think it saved his life. I know that one bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui saved my life when I was a girl.

MRS. MAGGIE J. TOLAR.

**The Scours.** Scouring or diarrhoea is usually an effort of the bowels to get rid of some obstruction or injurious matter, and a full dose of Black-Draught Stock Medicine in its food will bring the animal around all right. Should the scouring continue after the medicine has acted, take two ounces each of powdered chalk and laudanum and mix them with a pint of flour gruel. Give in two doses, half an hour apart. Repeat in three hours.

CLARKSTON, DEKALB CO., GA.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co.

I have used all kinds of medicine, but would not give one package of Thedford's Black-Draught for all the others I ever saw. It is a splendid medicine for stock. I use it in preference to any stock powder. It is the best thing for horses or cattle in the spring of the year, and will cure chicken cholera every time.

ROBERT FREEMAN.

**Thumps or Heart Palpitation.** This is usually caused by fast driving, over-loading or too long continued pulling without a rest. The way to permanently cure this disease, if it is curable, is to turn the animal out for a rest of several weeks or months. A half drachm of Digitalis leaves mixed with a small dose of Black-Draught, and given once or twice a day, is of great benefit. If the bowels act too freely, reduce the quantity of Black-Draught or discontinue it. The Digitalis may

be continued for several weeks with benefit, and Black-Draught must be given in the food once or twice a week or oftener.

NEBRASKA, IND.

I have suffered for three years with liver complaint, pain in my right side, under my shoulders, headache, distress in my stomach, and no appetite. I have taken two packages of Thedford's Black-Draught, and the pain has left my side and I have no more headache. I am thankful that it came in my reach.

MARY A. ENLITT.

**Kidney and Bladder Diseases.**

Inflammation of the kidneys is not always easy of detection, but a squatting and giving way at the small of the back or loins is a frequent indication. A strong, full-blooded animal should be bled, and then given a large dose of Black-Draught and repeated injections into the rectum of warm water. Wrap the loins in woollen cloths wet with warm water, but the wet cloths must not be allowed to become cold. A tea from the leaves of digitalis may be used, and two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre in a quart of mucilage of slippery elm bark is an excellent diuretic. If there is inflammation of the bladder, linseed tea, milk and eggs beaten together make a useful drink. Laudanum, morphine or opium may be used to quiet the animal. Where there is suppression of urine, the water should be drawn with a catheter every few hours, and if there is tenderness of the parts, swelling and heat, give an injection of one drachm of belladonna in one quart of warm water repeatedly. The sheath of a horse should be frequently washed out with warm water and castile soap.

In Diabetes give twenty grains of iodine and four drachms of carbonate of soda three times a day; also Black-Draught to unload the bowels.

PITTSBURG, FAYETTE Co., ILL.

My wife has been afflicted with disease of the kidneys and bladder for fourteen years. We tried all the doctors in this part of the country without effect. She has now commenced the Wine of Cardui treatment, and three bottles has benefitted her more than all the doctors and medicine.

A. J. TAYLOR.

**Glanders.**

Kill the animal if it has a well marked case of glanders. It is a kindness to the patient and a safeguard to other stock as well as to those who have the care of him.

**Rheumatism or**

**Stiff Joints.**

Accute or inflammatory rheumatism denotes a corrupt condition of the blood, and usually attacks the animal suddenly, with a swelled and inflamed joint, fever, quick pulse and dullness. The swelling and soreness is liable to pass

from one joint to another and back. The appetite is poor, bowels constipated, and the urine high-colored. The first requisite is to unload the bowels by giving Black-Draught, and continue this whenever necessary. Then make a drench of a pint of gruel with one ounce each of salyilic acid and bicarbonate of soda, and give this at one dose three or four times a day.

**Common Rheumatic Pains.** The common rheumatic pains and stiff joints affecting old, overworked and badly cared for horses, may be treated successfully with Black-Draught alone. If carefully groomed, driven or worked moderately, giving a change of diet and Black-Draught two or three times a week, the disease will disappear.

HARDIN, RAY Co., Mo.

I had symptoms of rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and indigestion, all caused, I think, by a diseased liver. By the use of Thedford's Black-Draught I am almost a well woman. I was not able to be out of bed, and never knew a moment's ease until I commenced its use. I now do all my own work, and have had no rheumatism since I took the first package. My liver was so enlarged that I looked like I had dropsy, but since taking the second package the bloating and soreness are all gone.

ANNA MALLORY.

**Colt Distemper.** As indicated by its name, colt distemper is more liable to attack young horses than old ones. Its distinguishing features are swelling and suppuration of the glands below the jaw, sore throat, slight running at the nostrils, cough and loss of appetite. Sometimes the attack is sudden, in others it follows an unthrifty, hide-bound condition, lasting several weeks before the distinct symptoms appear.

The usual treatment is to administer small doses of Black-Draught to regulate the stomach and bowels, three or four times a week. Poultice the jaws and put an ounce of nitrate of potash in each bucket of water given the animal. Linseed tea, oatmeal mash and careful nursing are the other necessities.

When the ulcers break, cleanse with a carbolic acid solution and heal with mercurial ointment or calomel.

Box Elder, Tex., May 15, 1892.

I gave some Black-Draught Stock Medicine to a pony that had distemper. She had been doing very badly. After the third dose a white, yellow and green-colored froth came from her nostrils, and she began to mend at once.

J. T. HEATH.



GOFORTH, HAYS CO., TEXAS.

I was afflicted with rheumatic pains, heart trouble, backache, constipation and had frequent hemorrhages, until I tried Thedford's Black-Draught. Now I feel like a new person, and that my life was saved by your good medicine.

F. M. COLEMAN.

**Hide Bound.**

This is a condition rather than a disease. It is a bad condition of the whole system, similar to general debility in man. Tone up the stomach, liver and bowels with Black-Draught Stock Medicine, nurse and diet the animal with oatmeal, barley meal or linseed mash. Give a bath and good grooming daily.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., April 5, 1892.

I have a mule that has had a sore on her for ten months, and it got so bad I could not work her. She got hide bound and would not eat anything hardly, and I thought she would die. My brother said she would be dead in three days. I got some Black-Draught and gave her three boxes. To my surprise the sore began to sluff off in flakes as large as my hand, and in four weeks I could turn her out, as the humor was killed. Since then I have been giving her Black-Draught Stock Medicine occasionally, and she is all right. It saved her life.

J. P. WALLIS.

**Mange.**

Neglect in grooming, bad condition of stable, unsuitable food, or some bad hygienic conditions cause the mange, which shows itself by an itching, and causes the horse to rub against the stall, the mane and tail being usually the first to be affected. The hair falls out, and there is a dusty appearance about the roots of the hair. Give the animal Thedford's Black-Draught Stock Medicine in his ground food; give a bath every day, and wash after the bath with a solution of carbolic acid. Give enough Black-Draught Stock Medicine to purge about every fourth day.

COUNTRY, ALA., Jan. 25, 1894.

Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I have been using Thedford's Black-Draught in my family for about three years, and I believe it has saved me \$100. I got two packages last week and put it in whisky for bitters. I have tried it in every way, and it gives relief every time. It is good for hog cholera, chicken cholera, and hide bound horses and cattle. If given in the spring it will make horses eat hearty and shed easy.

S. A. BALLARD.

**Corn Founder.** Give the horse four ounces of Black-Draught as a drench, and repeat in two hours. Pour spirits of turpentine in the frogs of his feet and let it penetrate; also around the tops of his hoofs. Rub his flanks, shoulders and joints with it. Pull out his tongue and put a tablespoonful of tar at the root of the tongue. If stiff, bleeding is recommended. Feed nothing but mash for several days.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 9, 1893.

We have been using your Black-Draught for seven years, and confidently rely on it in all derangements of the stomach and liver. We wish to add our testimony to its great value as a family medicine.

GRANT FISHER.

**Over-Heating,** Never drive a horse fast when his stomach is full from recent feeding or drinking. If you do the animal is likely  
**Hard Driving.** to have a case of colic or bots. When overheated, sponge the mouth with water, but don't let him drink until cool. Rub him dry with coarse cloths. After a hard drive cover with a blanket, unloose the check rein, let him roll if he wants to, rub his limbs and move him about until his pulse and temperature are normal. If he shows signs of stiff joints give him a dose of Black-Draught and feed on mash for a few days. A dark-colored horse stands hard driving in cold weather best; a sorrel stands hot weather best.

LEESVILLE, GONZALES CO., TEXAS.

For thirty years I was afflicted with Liver Complaint. Six years ago I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, and was in bed four months. Thedford's Black-Draught being recommended, I took it as directed and commenced to improve at once. In three months I was well. Since then I have taken the Black-Draught once or twice a week, and have been in fine health, and had no symptoms of liver complaint. I am well known in this country, having lived here thirty-five years, and you may publish this letter if it will be of benefit to the afflicted.

W. H. BROWN.

of S. A. Brown & Co., Merchants.

**Saddle Galls.** Salt and water is the best remedy where the skin is unbroken. Where there is a raw sore, it should be cleansed daily with a solution of carbolic acid, dressed with vasoline or fresh lard and protected from the air. If it refuses to heal, an application of calomel will be of assistance. Working a horse with galls costs more in flesh than to hire another one to do the work. If he must work, don't over-heat him, and pad the harness so it cannot touch the sore.

## TO TELL THE AGE OF HORSES.

To tell the age of any horse,  
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;  
The six front teeth the tale will tell,  
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold  
Before the colt is *two weeks* old.  
Before *eight weeks* two more will come:  
Before *eight months* the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear  
From middle two in just *one year*;  
In *two years* from the second pair;  
In *three* the corners, too, are bare.

At *two* the middle "nippers" drop;  
At *three* the second pair can't stop.  
When *four years* old the third pair goes;  
At *five* a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view  
At *six years* from the middle two.  
The second pair at *seven years*;  
At *eight* the spot each "corner" clears,

From middle "nippers," upper jaw,  
At *nine* the black spots will withdraw;  
The second pair at *ten* are white:  
*Eleven* finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on, all horsemen know,  
The oval teeth three sided grow.  
They longer get, project before  
Till *twenty*—when we know no more.

MONTEREY, Miss., Feb. 17, 1893.

Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I had a mare that was very low. Her hair turned the wrong way, hide bound, and all out of order. I sent to you for three pounds of Black-Draught Stock Medicine, and in four weeks she had improved so much that some of my neighbors thought I had bought a new horse. My colts are all doing much better since I commenced using the medicine. I enclose \$1.00 for a bag of medicine for one of my neighbors.

W. J. SHANNON.

# Poultry—Cattle—Hogs.



Poultry, like horses, cattle and sheep, are dependent upon the condition of the digestive organs for health or disease, for happiness or misery. Any disease that affects them has its seat in these organs, and if they are in a vigorous and healthy condition the fowl will be prosperous, happy and able to resist even contagious diseases.

## The Care

## of Poultry.

Fowls that run at large and are allowed to forage at will, need very little nursing; but if confined to narrow quarters, and obliged to roost in covered houses, they are subject to such diseases as are generated by filth, confinement, and diet limited to such articles as are offered them, instead of the variety that would be found if allowed to roam at large and select for themselves. Under such conditions man must study their needs, clean their houses and doctor them when sick.

**Medicine  
for Fowls.**

In all cases of sickness the treatment must be directed toward the unloading of the bowels, and toning up of the liver and stomach, or gizzard. Give a dose of

Thedford's Black-Draught the first thing in all cases. If they are too sick to eat it, stuff them with it.

**A "CURE ALL" AND "SAVE ALL."—**

GAUSE, TEXAS, Jan. 30, 1893.

I have been using Thedford's Black-Draught five years. I use it in my family as a "cure all;" I give it to my stock as a "save all." It is good for people, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and chickens—in fact, for everything that needs medicine.

A. J. ROADS.

**To Prevent**

**Chicken Cholera.**

Chicken Cholera is probably the most common and destructive disease that attacks poultry. Although the

disease is contagious and becomes epidemic, it may be prevented and eradicated by the use of Black-Draught Stock Medicine. A flock that is properly cared for, and given a small quantity of the powder once or twice a week in their ground food, will never be attacked. This has been demonstrated over and over again, and there is no doubt that a flock so fed will remain healthy when surrounded by other flocks that are afflicted and dying in great numbers.

DEFUNIACK SPRINGS, WALTON CO., FLA.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Cholera attacked our chickens and seven of them died. Some of the hens and one cock were so far gone as to be unable to stand or to eat. We gave each a teaspoonful of your Black-Draught Stock Medicine and they showed signs of improvement in a few hours, and are now well and in good condition. We fed it to the rest of the flock and none of them were attacked, and they have since been in splendid health, and the egg yield has been remarkably increased. We also use it with good results in horse and cow feed.

— J. H. KRUSE.

**To Cure**

**Chicken Cholera.**

When the disease prevails in a neighborhood, care should be taken to prevent its spread by isolating the birds that are affected from the healthy ones, removing

all droppings and burning it, and cleansing the houses. The germs of the disease are in the droppings, and they multiply with great rapidity. Put a small quantity of Black-Draught Stock Medicine in all food that is fed to the healthy birds, and stuff those with it that are too sick to eat. All of the sick ones will not be saved, but the disease will soon be conquered and disappear if these directions are observed. It is not claimed

that Black-Draught is a cure for the disease, but it clears the system and restores tone to the organs, enabling them to resist attacks.

MUNFORD, TALLADEGA CO., ALA.

Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I have found your Black-Draught Stock Medicine to be a permanent cure for chicken cholera. I had one hundred chickens, and the cholera was killing ten a day; I used Black-Draught one week, and the flock is now well and hearty.

S. D. WRIGHT.

**Other Diseases**

The same treatment with Black-Draught as in chicken cholera is adapted to other diseases that afflict poultry.

**of Poultry.**

The digestive organs are the seat of nearly all the diseases that attack them, and Thedford's Black-Draught is always an appropriate remedy.

HICKORY PLAINS, PRENTISS CO., MISS.

Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I have used Thedford's Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and find it a wonderful remedy; especially for young chickens and geese. It makes them grow fast and keeps them from disease.

G. P. MILLICAN.

### **CATTLE AND HOGS.**

In the treatment of cattle and hogs, no matter what their symptoms may be, thoroughly purge them with Black-Draught Stock Medicine the first thing. If you can induce a healthy action from the bowels, the battle is one-half won. If they are not too far gone before this is done, they will be likely to recover. In Cattle Murrain (which is communicated by ticks) and in hog cholera, this treatment will cure if anything will.

MONTROSE, MO., March 4, 1893.

My hogs took the cholera and were dying fast. I was advised to try the Black-Draught on them. I did not lose another hog after I gave it to them. I still use it, and it keeps my hogs healthy.

W. W. McBRIDE.

**Hog Cholera.**

The great scourge among hogs in all parts of the country is cholera. Like the same disease among men, there is no remedy that is an acknowledged cure for it. Some animals that are attacked recover; others resist attacks and are never sick. If the liver, stomach and bowels are vigorous and healthy, the animal escapes. To keep your hogs healthy, give them Thedford's Black-Draught Stock Medicine mixed with their food once or twice a week. It will strengthen them and make them fatter quicker.



COPERAS COVE, TEXAS, March 15, 1893.

Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I have used your Black-Draught Stock Medicine with great success and can recommend it for horses, mules, cattle, hogs and poultry. It cures chicken cholera and makes the hens lay more eggs.

W. F. HENNING.

**Cattle Murrain.** Cattle Murrain can also be prevented much easier than it can be cured. It is nearly, if not exactly, the same disease as Texas Fever, and seems to be produced or communicated by ticks. Native cattle should be kept away from strange or infected animals, and given some Black-Draught twice a week when the disease prevails. If attacked, drench with large doses of it, mixed with whisky.

From Henry Jordan, Livingston, Polk Co., Texas, Jan. 29, 1894:

I have read what you claim for your liver medicine, but you can't claim anything that will speak more for the medicine than it can for itself, or than I can for it. I have been using it for thirty-five years, and I can say, and take great pleasure in saying to you and all others, that it is one of the best in the world, and does all you claim for it and five hundred times more. I believe it saved my life, for I was sick for two years and was treated by seven doctors without doing me much good. In three days after I commenced taking Thedford's Black-Draught there was a great change, and in eight days I was able to walk around my farm and now I am as well and hearty as I ever was in my life. I will be 54 years old next September.

---

#### **Thedford's Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.**

In preparing Thedford's Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, the same ingredients are used as in Thedford's Black-Draught for family use, but other ingredients are added to make it more palatable and cheaper for stock.

It is a MEDICINE, not a CONDITION POWDER.

It is put in tin cans holding one-half pound of medicine, and is sold at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A CAN, costing but a little more than the common condition powders.

If sent by mail, the price is 33 cents, but for \$1.00 four cans will be sent, express charges prepaid. Nearly all druggists and medicine dealers have it for sale.

# Diseases of Sheep.

---

Except when there is contagion, nearly all diseases of sheep are the result of improper or insufficient food, want of proper shelter in cold or wet weather, and wet or damp soil for a range.

They flourish best on a dry, well-drained pasture, on hills and mountain ranges, where the atmosphere is dry and bracing. They require protection from cold storms, rain and from the fogs, night dews and frosts of the American climate. As in other domestic animals their diseases are generally derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Keep those organs healthy and vigorous and the animal will resist attacks of even contagion and epidemic diseases. Thedford's Black-Draught Stock Medicine fed to the flock occasionally, is a most effective preventive of disease, and some raisers of sheep consider it almost as essential as salt. Whenever an animal shows signs of sickness it is safe to give a dose of Black-Draught at once, no matter what the after symptoms may require. It unloads the bowels and invigorates the stomach and liver, which prepares the animal for any treatment that may be necessary.

We shall notice only a very few of the common diseases of sheep.

**Sheep Small-Pox.** Separate the sick animal from healthy ones by as long a distance as possible; drench with one ounce of Black-Draught Stock Medicine, nurse carefully and feed on oatmeal gruel made with cows' milk.

**Sheep Distemper.** This disease rages in epidemics, attacking animals that have been housed in badly ventilated stables or exposed to cold, wet or changeable weather, and furnished insufficient or unwholesome food.

The best treatment for this disease is to prevent it by proper care of the flock, and second by giving them Black-Draught Stock Medicine occasionally to regulate any derangement of digestion or of the bowels.

After the flock is attacked all infected animals should be at once separated from the others, housed in warm, comfortable quarters, carefully dieted on mash of oatmeal made with cow's milk, and let the disease take its course.

**Sheep Colic.** This disease is called by different names. It is known by swelling of the belly on the left side, the swelling, in severe cases, extending to the right side. In the latter case, cut the wool over worst swollen part, and cut an opening with a small-pointed knife-blade and insert a goose quill to allow the gas to escape.

In mild cases give a drench of Black-Draught made with whisky and water, and adding a small quantity of ground mustard. Press and knead the stomach to encourage the escape of gas. A rubber tube, oiled and inserted down the gullet into the stomach, will be found of assistance in removing the gas.

**Red Water.** Remove the animal to a warm room. Apply hot poultices to the loins and belly, and rub with mustard water, and give a drench of Black-Draught and half an ounce of oil of turpentine. Nourish with oatmeal gruel made with cow's milk, and season with ginger.

**Foot Rot.** There is no remedy for this disease until every particle of the diseased hoof has been cut away. The animal must be placed on its back and held by an assistant while the operator cleanses the feet; then, with a sharp, narrow bladed knife, cuts away all horn that has separated from the foot. This must be carefully and thoroughly done, and every particle of diseased hoof or bone must be removed. The foot and knife should be frequently cleansed during the operation with a solution of carbolic acid and water, so that no particle of diseased matter shall remain. When this has been done, let the sheep stand ten minutes in a solution of hot water and blue vitriol, four inches deep. The solution must be kept hot by placing in it a hot flat-iron or rock whenever it gets so cool that the hand can bear it. After this the animal must be kept in a dry pasture or pen, and if the feet are wrapped with a piece of tow, saturated with the solution of vitriol, the healing will be quicker. There are other applications, perhaps equally as good as the blue vitriol, but we give this as being very effective. The important thing is the thorough cutting away of the diseased parts.

To prevent foot rot, cleanse the feet of all the flock, and then apply

the following solution of arsenic, either by dipping the feet in it for two minutes or apply with a sponge:

Arsenic, two pounds.

Washing soda, two pounds.

Water, ten gallons.

Boil to eight gallons and add two gallons of water.

#### **The Scab.**

The remedy for this contagious skin disease, caused by an insect, is dipping the animal in a liquid preparation that will kill the insect without injuring the wool. The following is a good dip: Take three pounds each of arsenic, pearl ash, sulphur and soap, and dissolve in ten gallons of boiling water; then add ninety gallons of cold water. Hold the animal in this solution until the fleece is thoroughly saturated, keeping his head out. Squeeze him as dry as possible and turn him in a bare lot or room until dry. Each sheep will require about one gallon of this mixture.

A good tobacco dip is made by using ten pounds of tobacco, instead of the arsenic in the foregoing solution.

After dipping, the flock should be closely watched and all animals that show signs of itching should be dipped at once. Infected sheep should always be separated from the healthy ones.

From MR. JOHN ADGER, of the Texas Commercial Company, of San Antonio, Texas:

To J. H. Reynolds, Jr., Agent Chattanooga Medicine Co.:

I imported a thoroughbred horse from California to this place and had a hard time getting her acclimated. After spending twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for veterinary surgeon, was advised by a friend to try a small package of Thedford's Black-Draught Stock Medicine. It worked wonders! and in two weeks made an entire change. The horse is now as slick and fat as when she left the Pacific coast.

From N. J. HARRISON, of Brownshoro, Texas, one of the oldest merchants in the State:

I am 52 years old, born in Wayne County, Tenn. I was personally acquainted with Dr. A. Q. Simmons. When he was a young man he sold my mother this medicine (Thedford's Black-Draught) from his wagon, and I stood by—a little boy at that time. It is, without a doubt, the best family medicine in the world. McElree's Wine of Cardui does all that you claim for it.

# Letters from the People

## WHO HAVE TRIED THE WINE OF CARDUI TREATMENT.

The good men and women who wrote the following letters and gave their consent to have them published, considered that they were performing an unpleasant duty which they owed to suffering human beings. They are printed hoping that they be will the means of pointing some of God's afflicted children to the means of relief which He has provided for them.



**Mrs. Sallie Collins.**

Mrs. Collins, who wrote the following letter, is the wife of a well

known resident of McHenry, Ky. Her restoration to health was considered by her acquaintances as almost miraculous, but she is still living in the enjoyment of good health:

McHENRY, OHIO Co., Ky., May 20th, 1892.

*To Rev. R. L. McElree:*

I write this to try to explain my case, and also to thank you for the great benefit I have derived from the use of your medicines. I hope I shall not weary you. I am 33 years old, have been married seventeen years, and have four living children. My health has not been good since my first child was born. Twelve months ago I was confined to my bed only twelve days. Soon after that I was attacked with irritation of the bladder, choking spells, heart palpitation, fainting spells, and great nervousness. The cry of a child, or any unusual noise, would cause jerking spells. In this terrible condition I was confined to my bed for eight months, so weak I could not dress myself, and those dreadful feelings almost constant. I thought I was dying many times. Two good, kind doctors attended me, but I did not improve much. Four months ago I got so that I sat up, but my heart would flutter so that I could not move. I was ill and fretful, and I know now that my mind was growing weak. Six weeks ago my little boy brought me the Ladies' Birthday Almanac and said, "Mamma, here is a book I want you to read!" but I could not see to read it, and did not care for any medicine. I had given up to die, and had tried so many things for no good, but he held the book in his little hand and looked so pitiful at me, and said, "Mamma, this medicine might cure you!" and then he burst into tears. He gave the book to his father that night. After my husband had got his supper (he had spent all we had for doctors and medicines, and could not afford to have a servant) and put the children to bed, he read the book and prevailed on me to try the Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught. I wrote to you and got Dr. McElree's book on Female Diseases and a package of Black-Draught, and our druggist ordered some Wine of Cardui.

I have taken two bottles of the Wine and three packages of Black-Draught. Now I am visiting my neighbors on foot, doing my work with ease, eat better than I have in ten years, and once more when my husband comes his meals are on the table in good order. He comes in singing, and how happy we are trying to make back all we spent to no purpose! God alone knows the gratitude we feel to Dr. McElree for his wonderful medicine.

I wish to have you publish this letter if you think it will do any good. If any mother will think of lying on what she believes to be a dying bed, see her little helpless children, hear their little voices, with tears in their eyes, asking their friends, "Is mamma dying?" have them kiss you in the night and say, "Mamma, don't die until morning! Papa, don't let Mamma die," she will realize my thankfulness at being restored to health, and my wish to do anything in my power to let other sufferers know about the wonderful medicine that brought me back to health and happiness.

SALLIE COLLINS.



**A letter from Mrs. Sallie Collins' sister:**

McHENRY, OHIO Co., Ky., May 20th, 1892.

*Dr. McElree:*

I wish to bear witness to every word in the above letter of Sallie Collins, my beloved sister. I have been called to her bedside very often to find her, as I thought, in a dying condition, and had lost all hope of her recovery, and expected to fall heir to her darling little children. Many a time in the past year I have fell on my knees before God and begged him to spare her life. My prayers have been answered, and McElree's Wine of Cardui was God's agent to make a cure and to save her to her husband and children.

AMANDA WATSON.

From REV. T. C. BLAKE, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., known throughout the South, and wherever there is a Methodist Episcopal Church (South) in existence:

DEAR McELREE:—The medicine which you sent to me for distribution came to hand promptly, and through my wife I succeeded in placing it in the hands of the suffering.

To my certain knowledge it has been thoroughly tested, and its effects have been truly wonderful. It has entirely relieved some of the most obdurate cases known to the medical profession. This statement I know to be true. You are a benefactor, my dear brother, and I wish you unbounded success in your great work. Thousands upon thousands of suffering women will thank you for this most efficacious remedy. Most sincerely do I wish that every suffering woman in this broad land knew of the virtues of your great medicine. Ever your brother,

T. C. BLAKE.

From MRS. L. E. CURETON, Swift, Nacogdoches Co., Texas:

Please allow me to say a few words in praise of your wonderful medicine. I was down with womb disease, I do not want to say anything against our doctor, for he is a smart man. He turned the womb to its proper place, and then gave me medicine for two weeks. The flooding did not stop, so I asked my husband to get me a bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui and a package of Black-Draught. In two weeks I was doing my cooking, I think the Wine is the best medicine ever made.

From MRS. M. L. WOOD, Augusta, Woodruff Co., Ark.:

I suffered with cramps in my stomach and bowels for six months and by the use of one bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui I passed the next monthly period without any pains or cramps. The medicine has given great satisfaction to those who have used it here.

From WM. BOASIN, Bloomsdale, Sainte Genevieve Co., Mo.:

My wite suffered with cramps in her stomach for four years. Her menses had stopped on her. One bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui

and some Black-Draught tea started them. She has not borne a child for seven years, but we are at present looking for one every day. She has used seven bottles of Wine of Cardui and nine packages of tea.

From MRS. S. E. BAILEY, Audubon, Audubon Co., Iowa:

A girl who has been living with me six years took cold last fall, and her menses stopped. She was soon so bad that she was not able to do anything. She began with the doctors, and they doctored her for six months, but she grew worse all the time. I had been using Thedford's Black-Draught with such good effect that I had faith in your medicine; so I persuaded her to get a bottle of Wine of Cardui. She has used nearly two bottles, and is well and doing general housework. She and I do the work for a family of fifteen.

From ISAIAH BLACKMAN, Esq., Crockett, Houston Co., Texas:

My wife miscarried two years ago, and a menstrual flow continued on her for nine weeks. It seemed like we never would stop it. I got a bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui, and in a few days she was able to do her work and continued to mend, and in twelve months gave birth to a fine healthy boy.

From MRS. M. R. MCGHEE, Greenville, Hunt Co., Texas.

I first used McElree's Wine of Cardui three years ago. I miscarried in March, and continued to have flooding spells until July every time I tried to sit up. I had two doctors waiting on me, but they gave me no relief. My husband read Dr. McElree's book on Female Diseases, and got two bottles of EcElree's Wine of Cardui, and it cured me.

From W. R. HENSON, Esq., Edgewood, VanZandt Co., Texas.

Thedford's Black-Draught has cured my wife of sick headache, which had troubled her from once to twice a month for a number of years. She is now using McElree's Wine of Cardui. It has completely cured her of whites, with which she was troubled for seven or eight years. She highly commends it to all ladies suffering with similar complaints. She is now using the third bottle, and says she is as well in that respect as she ever was in her life. This is no way off hearsay. There are plenty of people who can testify to these facts.

From MRS. MARY A. JOHNSON, Terrell, Kaufman Co., Texas.

I am perfectly satisfied that McElree's Wine of Cardui is all that you claim for it. I have frequently recommended it to persons suffering intensely at the monthly period, and I know of only one person who was not benefitted by its use. She told me she was not benefitted in the least. She is a married lady; has been married six years, but had never given birth to a child. Since using the Wine of Cardui she has become a mother, and hence I conclude that the wine was beneficial in some way. Her health is better than it has been since her marri-

age. I am suffering with rheumatism in my left leg and knee, and would like to try Thedford's Black-Draught. I enclose ten cents, for which please send me a trial package.

From Mrs. MOLLIE STURGEON, New Boston, Bowie Co., Texas.

I have been under medical treatment for two years, for change of life. Last year I was down nearly all the time, and for eleven weeks was not able to sit up scarcely any on account of constant hemorrhage. I thought death was sure, when your agent, Dr. Goodloe Smith, stopped with us one night and my husband told him my condition. He advised me to take McElree's Wine of Cardui, and I done so, and I haven't been troubled since. I am forty-six years old, and I advise all suffering ladies to use this excellent medicine.

From Miss ANNIE GRIFFITH, Barren Fork, Izzard Co., Ark.

If there was ever a moment in my life before I was eighteen years old that my head did not ache I cannot remember it. I had palpitation of the heart, terrible aches all over, dizziness, fainting spells, back ached constantly, and I felt just almost gone; but, thank God! I was saved by some one sending me a package of Black-Draught. Your medicine is truly a great blessing to suffering humanity. I can't recommend it highly enough.

From Mrs. J. E. JENNINGS, Centerville, Yell Co., Ark.:

I enjoyed fairly good health until I was forty-two years of age, when symptoms of Change of life appeared, and I became very weak and nervous, and suffered pains in all parts of my body. For four years my strength, energy, ambition, appetite and flesh were gone. My menses would appear and continue from ten to twelve days, and then return in two or three weeks with flooding spells. When I commenced the Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught treatment I was confined to my bed, too weak to walk, and had no appetite. It soon cured me, and I now feel entirely well.

From Mrs. L. BUTLER, Jackson, Madison Co., Tenn.:

I have been in bad health for seven years. Sometimes the menses would be very slight; at others very profuse, and would continue for three weeks. At the same time my nose and gums would bleed, and there would be blood-blisters on my tongue and lips. My sight was dim, and my breath very short. I had a soreness at the pit of my stomach, and my feet and ankles were swollen. Last spring I was led to try McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. After using three bottles of Wine and two packages of Black-Draught my menses are restored to the correct time, my eyesight is better, and I am now in better health than I have ever been in my life.

From Mrs. WASHINGTON GRIFFIN, Church Hill, Jefferson Co., Miss.:

Our daughter twenty-one years old, has been in bad health for six

years. She had pains in her bowels, low down, and in her side, legs and back, and sick headache. She suffered great pain each monthly period, and was always in bed three or four days. She has been taking McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught four months, and is now a new woman. She has her monthly sickness without pains. Your medicine has done more for her in four months than all the doctors did in six years.

From MRS. MOLLIE GATLIN, Bonham, Fannin Co., Texas.

From the age of fourteen years, until I was married, I endured great pain every month. When my first babe was sixteen months old, I was attacked with neuralgia of the womb, and I suffered the greatest misery on earth two or three times each month. It would come on suddenly, and in five minutes I would be almost crazy. One year ago I commenced using McElree's Wine of Cardui. The first bottle didn't seem to do me any good, but I kept on taking it, and, thank God! the next month I had no pains, and have had none since.

From MRS. ETTA PERRY, Hickman, Fulton Co., Ky.

I had been flooding for nearly twelve months, never stopping for more than 24 hours. Physicians told me they could not cure me, and that I was without hope.

By God's mercy I came in possession of a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and learned about McElree's Wine of Cardui. I used only three bottles, which relieved me, and I am still improving.

I pray God to give you a long life and the opportunity to benefit other women who suffer as I did.

From J. H. BONNER, 1113 W. Second Avenue, Pine Bluff, Ark.

I have been down with chills and fever for about one year, and I tried every chill medicine I could hear of—doctors and medicines costing me about \$48, with no permanent benefit.

Hearing of Thedford's Black-Draught, I determined to try it, though my wife opposed it because it is a patent medicine. Three boxes that cost me 75 cents cured me. It is the best medicine in the world, and I would not be without a box in the house if it cost me \$5 a box.

From MRS. F. J. MURPHY, Aiken, Aiken Co., S. C.

My feet and legs were swollen so badly I could not wear my shoes. My stomach also was greatly swollen, and I began to think I had dropsy. After using only one package of Thedford's Black-Draught, taking the powders dry, the swelling is all gone, and I feel as well as I ever did in my life.

From Mrs. M E. BOATMAN, New Salem, Rusk Co., Texas:

Last fall I had falling of the womb so bad I could hardly get about. Two bottles of McElree's Wine of Cardui cured me sound and well, and I weigh more than I ever did in my life.

From MARY FREDERICK, Farabee, Washington Co., Ind.:

I am thirty-seven years of age, and have suffered ever since I became a woman until I commenced taking Wine of Cardui. I have used seven bottles, and believe I am entirely cured.

From Mrs. MARTHA OVERSTREET, Village Mills, Hardin Co., Texas:

I have suffered with liver complaint for fifteen years. Five different doctors, said to be as good as any in Texas, treated me, but I got no permanent relief until I used Thedford's Black-Draught, and now I am in better health than I have been in years.

From Mrs. BETTIE OLIPHANT, Scottsville, Allen Co., Ky.:

I had what the doctors said was Falling of the Womb, and was in bad health for eight years. I got worse, instead of better, every year. I was confined to my bed when my husband brought me a bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui and some Black-Draught. In three days I was sitting up two hours at a time. At the end of three weeks I am doing housework and gaining flesh and strength faster than I ever did in my life.

From Mrs. ETTA PERRY, Hickman, Smith Co., Tenn.:

I had been flooding for nearly twelve months, never stopping for more than twenty-four hours. Physicians told me they could not cure me, and that I was without hope.

By God's mercy I came in possession of a Ladies' Birthday Almanac and learned about McElree's Wine of Cardui. I used only three bottles, which relieved me, and I am still improving.

I pray God to give you long life and the opportunity to benefit other women who suffer as I did.

From Mrs. ABBIE WADE, Marion, Crittenden Co., Ark.:

I have been in bad health for eight years. Three years ago I taken my bed, and our best physician pronounced the disease Neuralgia of the Womb. He attended me three months, all to no good. I was treated by six different doctors, but got no relief. At last I tried the Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught treatment, and two bottles of Wine has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever taken. I had bearing down pains in the lower bowels, pains in my limbs and head, and my hips felt like they would fall apart. God alone knows what I suffered! Since I have been taking the Wine of Cardui I have hardly any pain, even at the monthly period.



## WINE FOR WOMEN.

The customs of modern society, the indolent habits which those customs encourage, the increase of wealth which provides servants for all kinds of manual labor, the increased use of narcotics, all have a tendency to debilitate and undermine the health of women.

To overcome this tendency, tonics are absolutely necessary, and medical science has found none equal to McElree's Wine of Cardui.



While its action is peculiarly favorable where the genital organs are involved, yet, in cases of general debility, nervous prostration, hysteria, palpitation of the heart, a lack of tone of the general system, or impoverished condition of the blood, it is found of inestimable value.

## EQUALLY GOOD FOR MEN.

Men who find themselves failing in energy, strength and nerve force, whose powers are flagging, who are restless at night and feel unable to properly attend to their duties during the day, will find great relief by taking a dose of the Wine of Cardui every morning. It tones up the stomach, quiets the nerves and improves the appetite. Finally, we recommend McElree's Wine of Cardui as a strengthening, stimulating tonic for women or men, without intoxicating qualities and as harmless as tea or coffee to the most delicate lady or youngest child.



## PRICE LIST

READERS of this book are warned against the worthless substitutes of our medicines, being offered our customers by unscrupulous dealers. When your druggist tries to sell you substitutes, send the money to the Laboratory, and the medicine will be sent you, all charges prepaid, at the following prices.

### McELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

1 bottle .....\$1.00      6 bottles.....\$5.00

Wine of Cardui can only be sent by express. We pay the charges at above prices.

### THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Mammoth size—1 package, \$1.00. 6 packages, \$5.00

Each mammoth package contains five complete 25-cent packages.

Small size—1 package, 25c. 5 packages, \$1.00.

Thedford's Black-Draught can be sent by mail. We pay postage at above prices.

### BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK MEDICINE

(Put up in tin cans.)

1 half lb. can.....25c.      Postage paid by us.  
4 half lb. cans...\$1.00.      By express. Charges paid by us.  
1 ten lb. can.....\$3.50.      By express. Charges paid by us.

### HOME TREATMENT OF FEMALE DISEASES

Is a 128-page book describing all female and family diseases, and telling how to treat them successfully in the privacy of the home. The price of the book bound in cloth, is 25 cents, or in paper cover, 5 cents.

### LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT

We have a force of competent men and women to answer correspondence and give our patrons free advice about how to take our medicines, and others they may need. Directions about diet, habits, baths, etc., are also given.

**THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE COMPANY,**

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**

